The New-York Times.

VOL. VII.....NO. 2070. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 8, 1858. PRICE TWO CENTS.

Traveling in Kansas—Hotel Experience—Emigration—Pictures of Emigrant Life—Rates of Money, etc.

From Our Special Correspondent.

LEAVENWORTH CITY, K. T., Wednesday, April 28, 1858.

From Lawrence to Lecompton the distance is twelve miles, and thence to Tecumseh fifteen, and to far-famed Topeka twenty miles. The country through which the road passes is similar in character to that already described in my former letters, except that a mile or two West of Lawrence a great plateau is reached, which is elevated far above the Kansas River, generally maintaining its superior altitude until it nears Topeka. Lecompton is picturesquely located in a small amphitheatre, sloping towards the river, and boasting some small groves of timber, which give it a much pleasanter face than it would otherwise have. The town consists of a couple of one-horse hotels, the Governor's "mansion"—consisting of a two-story framed shanty—a Public Land office, and any quantity of law and land agencies. Besides these there are some few scattering buildings, and the foundations of the proposed Capitol buildings upon which "Uncle Sam" has expended $50,000. But except around the Land office—thronged just now by preemption claimants—the place has an exceedingly dull appearance. The staple articles of trade are official commissions and land warrants—the latter of which would seem to be a legal tender. The dealers in them are driving a brisk trade, selling them at a profit for cash, or getting three to five per cent. per month, by way of interest when they "loan" them—another term for selling on credit, the seller retaining the land located in his own name generally until the warrant is paid for.

The hotels are curiosities,—especially the "National." You never saw a hungrier set of men than dropped out of our coach upon arrival, and begged permission to pay 50 cents each for supper. Visions of savory steak and all the "fixings" were speedily brushed away as we sat down to the unconquerable sole leather, venerable butter and muddy coffee without cream. The shiftless, thriftless aspect of the entire establishment and the sight of the sable faces behind our chairs, suggested the fact that we were not the guests of a Yankee host. "Have you any milk?" we modestly asked. "Got none, massa!" was the melancholy reply. "Why, how is that?" we ventured again. "Have you no cows in the country?" "No, Sah! can't keep um *h'yere*,—dey done gone all run off." The call for eggs succeeded no better—for our attendants assured us that even the *hens* wouldn't stay with their massa. I have witnessed just such abortive attempts at tavern keeping not an hundred miles west of the Potomac, and was not taken by surprise when in response to my query Sambo said his "massa cum from Ole Virginny."

Of course I called upon Gov. DENVER, who has grown quite stout under the weight of gubernatorial honors. The Governor is chary of his opinions in regard to political affairs in the Territory, evidently aiming to steer clear as possible of any and all complications with political parties here, and to avoid giving either of them any opportunity to claim his sympathies. Thus far he seems to have succeeded remarkably well, as is generally conceded by men of all parties, although some of the Free-State men do not forgive him for his application of the term "Danites" to the Free-State Companies who have retaliated and avenged the wrongs heaped upon them by the Border Ruffians. Whether he can continue to give satisfaction remains to be seen. If the difficulties at the Fort should amount to anything it will require not only great wisdom and prudence on the part of the Governor, but a good sprinkling of "luck," also, to carry him through without the denunciations of one party or the other. Unfortunately for the Free-State men he is compelled to accept in great degree the *official* reports made to him in regard to facts,—and the officials in the neighborhood of Fort Scott are all ultra Pro-Slavery. If Congress would vote down *all* the Kansas Constitutions and the Executive would then withdraw the troops, the troubles throughout the Territory would end in a week, for the Free-State sentiment is overwhelming, and there would be instant and universal acquiescence in its will the moment the minority were aware that they could not rely upon a federal Administration and federal bayonets to maintain an oligarchical ascendency, and that submission to the just rights of the great majority was essential to their own security. It matters not how honest the efforts of the troops may be, their presence only irritates and exasperates one party, while it renders the other insolent, overbearing and despotic.

Tecumseh is a small village fifteen miles west of Lecompton, of no especial note. Topeka, five miles further west, is known every where as the Free-State capital. It is favorably located on an extensive plain, gently sloping to the Kansas River,—and it is settled chiefly by immigrants from Massachusetts. Its population is estimated at about 600. The town is small yet, and just now excessively dull,—but it has a fine country back of it, and must become a place of some importance in the future, even should the capital not be permanently located here. In no part of the Territory, probably, are the Free-State men so perfectly rabid as here. All classes share alike in the most ultra views of every proposition in dispute with either their conservative friends or Pro-Slavery enemies. A year of peace, and the settlement of the capital location will doubtless modify them very much.

Immigration is still pouring into the Territory, though in far smaller streams than a year ago. Nevertheless, one meets half a dozen immigrant wagons on every mile of road,—each drawn by two or three yoke of oxen, with a cow led at the tail board, and an inevitable dog bringing up the rear. The wagons are all covered, and well filled with varied cargoes, on the top of which may generally be seen half a dozen ruddy-faced children, peering out from under the cover at every passing traveler. Ranged along the outside of the vehicle hang an axe, a tea-kettle and a frying-pan,—the universal implements of cookery upon these migratory trips. The camp of one of these emigrating families is interesting to the novice in life on the Plains. At the close of a weary day's ride, the team is hauled up along side some water course, or in the edge of a thicket, or under the brow of a hill which affords protection against the wind when it's too high for an out-door lodging. The children and the mother gladly dismount from their perch upon the household goods; and while these who are old enough assist in turning out the cattle to graze, and in collecting material for a fire, the "old man" pitches the apology for a tent. A rousing fire soon blazes, the sliced bacon hisses in the pan, the Johnny cake is baking, the kettle sings, the cow is milked and then supper is ready. Half an hour's chat by the liberal and generous fire closes the programme and the eyes of all—a good-sized log or the stump of a tree having first been fairly ignited for the preservation of a due amount of "caloric" during the night. Riding in the night, at this season, one may see any number of these camp-fires illuming the prairie,—and pleasing and picturesque scenes they are, apparently so full of rude and robust comfort, that a beholder from the great over-crowded City, forgets his dyspepsia in very envy of the squatter's healthful independence.

Many a reader is asking himself whether Kansas offers him inducements for emigrating hither. A word to such. Kansas is already full of clerks and laborers, who, having no capital, must get into the service of those who have or starve. There is no room here for such. The soil is unsurpassed, and the climate fine. In a few years Kansas will be one of the richest agricultural States in the Union. But the cities and towns are already in advance of the country, for the reason that the settlers have not yet got their farms under cultivation, and a great many of them are almost helpless for want of money to make essential and indispensable improvements. No man should come here, therefore, to live in the towns unless he has capital, and the knowledge and skill to employ it. For such there is abundant room. There is almost no money in the country, for all of it has been scraped together during the last few months by preëmption claimants, to pay up for their lands prior to the June sales. Five per cent. a month is the usual rate of interest, and five per cent. is paid even in Government drafts, where the cash is wanted for them. But farmers and mechanics, who have a few hundred dollars with which to help themselves, will still find advantageous openings back in the country a little ways. They must remember, however, that timber sells from $50 to $80 a thousand, and that they will be compelled to erect their own shanty, and live in it until they have time and opportunity to get out the stone and put up a more commodious and more durable building. Even in the towns it is almost impossible to rent a dwelling, and even when it can be done the cost is just about six times as great as in New-York or Washington.

Dainty travelers will not enjoy a trip over Kansas, for its hotels, with a few exceptions, are very inferior. I have already given you a "specimen brick." The "Planter's House," at Leavenworth, *looks* from the outside as though a man might be comfortable in it, but internally it illustrates again the fact that appearances are often deceptive. I tried it, smiled complacently upon a table which would disgrace the "Pewter Mug," and never thought of grumbling when shown to a "single room" with two beds in it; but when, in the course of the evening, mine host politely accorded me the privilege of looking around among the bearded crowd and selecting a bed-fellow, I respectfully declined the courtesy, and found other quarters. "Such is life,"—at least in Kansas. S.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Mission of the Mormon Peace Commissioners—The Willett's Point Investigation—The Fort Snelling Property—The Yrissari Treaty—The Volunteer Regiments—Death of Senator Evans, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, May 7.

I learn authoritatively that the Mormon Peace Commissioners have no authority to offer any proposition to BRIGHAM YOUNG in order to avoid a conflict. They are sent solely for the purpose of apprising BRIGHAM YOUNG of the Government's determination to put down resistance on his part by force, to warn him of the consequences, and to advise him to submit. They are empowered, however, to receive propositions from the Mormons, and transmit them to the Home Government.

The Willett's Point Committee to-day examined Mr. J. B. WILLIAMSON, the contumacious witness in the Tariff bribery case. His experience in that rendered him perfectly tractable. The Committee have six or seven more witnesses to examine, and hope to get through next week. MATHER has been notified to appear for examination on Monday. An order of arrest has been issued for LATHAM, who is off in Kentucky.

There is rumor that a Commission has been, or is, about to be appointed by the War Department, to report on the propriety of retaining Fort Snelling as a military post, probably with a view to the reconveyance of the property.

The party given by Senator DOUGLAS last evening to the Medical gentlemen, was attended by nearly fourteen hundred guests.

General CASS cannot understand why the Yrissari Treaty has not been received. A suspicion is beginning to be entertained that somebody has pocketed it.

When the bill containing the Army appropriation comes up, the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means will be interrogated as to whether the President intends to call out the volunteer regiments. Several votes on the bill will depend on the answer. Doubts prevail as to whether they are intended to be called out at all, but the President said to-day that they were badly wanted. O.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Friday, May 7.

Colonel SAYLES, of Rhode Island, and Mr. AUSTIN, his private Secretary, have just left this city for Arizona *vid* San Antonio and San Diego. Mr. SAYLES is charged with important duties connected with the Post-Office, Interior and Treasury Departments in that Territory, and it is said that he has confidential communications with reference to Sonora. In company with Mr. SAYLES is Professor PIERCE, Mining Engineer and Geologist; and S. BURTON, Civil Engineer, who go out in the employ of the Lopri Land and Mining Company to place in operation the mines of that Company, taking with them the most approved appliances for silver-mining.

Mr. E. E. DUNBAR has just arrived from Arizona. He confirms the great value of the late silver operations in the centre of the Territory, represents the condition of the Territory as distressing in the extreme, and brings the proceedings of a public meeting held by the citizens at Santa Cruz Valley, addressed to Congress, praying urgently for relief. The memorial has been placed in the hands of Lieutenant MOWRY, delegate from Arizona.

The Kansas bill will be officially dispatched to-morrow to Gov. DENVER, with instructions designed to secure a fair vote on the proposition to be submitted to the people.

The estimate for the three Volunteer Regiments for eighteen months is said to amount to $4,500,000. They will positively not be called into service until the appropriations are made.

Senator EVANS had dined with his colleague, Mr. HAMMOND, and left for home about 10 o'clock last night, apparently enjoying his usual good health. He was attacked with disease of the heart or apoplexy, upon reaching his lodgings, and died a short time thereafter. His funeral takes place to-morrow from the Senate Chamber. He was aged 71 years.

Lieutenant-General SCOTT has arrived here, in pursuance of the orders of the Secretary of War.

XXXVth CONGRESS.....First Session.

SENATE.....WASHINGTON, Friday, May 7.

Mr. MASON, of Virginia, presented the credentials of Mr. CLINGMAN, as Senator from North Carolina in place of Mr. BIGGS.

In consequence of the death of Senator EVANS, of South Carolina, the Senate immediately adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, May 7.

Mr. CLINGMAN said he had the honor to receive a commission from the Governor of North Carolina to fill a position in the Senate. He had written him a letter of resignation of his seat as a member of the House to take effect to-day. In severing his connection with gentlemen here, he begged leave to remark that, during a service of some dozen years, he may have given offence either by objecting to business out of order, or by words in debate, but in this he was actuated by no feelings of personal unkindness but governed by a sense of public duty. He parted with his associates here in friendship, and with many regards.

By general consent, at the motion of Mr. STEPHENS, of Georgia, the vote on the Minnesota bill was postponed till Tuesday.

On motion of Mr. BONHAM, of South Carolina, the House adjourned.

No reason was stated therefor, but it was in consequence of the death of Senator EVANS, of South Carolina, which occurred very suddenly last night. He was in his seat in the Senate yesterday, and apparently in good health.

Admission of Oregon—Paucity of Population, and the Reason Why they Want to Come into the Union—The Printing Combination—New Explanation of the Passage of the Kansas Bill, &c., &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, May 5, 1858.

The quiet which has prevailed all the previous part of this session, relative to the application of Oregon for admission into the Union, has probably led the public to suppose that there would be little or no opposition to her coming in as a matter of course, but this idea has already been dispelled. There is a most strenuous opposition on the part of some Republican Senators, based on the idea that the population is not sufficient, and, further, upon the provision of the Constitution which prohibits the immigration of free negroes into the State. On the Democratic side, several Senators oppose the admission ostensibly on the first of these grounds. The debate which has already taken place in the Senate evinces the general ignorance on the subject of the population of Oregon, an ignorance which the delegate from that Territory has doubtless helped to confirm, rather than dispel. Senator DOUGLAS estimated the population at about 55,000; another Senator placed it at 80,000, and indicated that his information was derived from General LANE.

I have reliable data to show that the lowest of these estimates is too high. A census of the Territory was actually taken last July, and the result showed a population of forty-three thousand odd hundred. The increase, since then, has probably been nothing whatever, since the Indian troubles not only helped to depopulate the Territory largely, but frightened away emigration. Mr. STEPHENS excepted Oregon from the operation of his resolution against admitting more new States until they had a population at least as great as the ratio for one member of Congress, but the exception was made only because the Territory had already, previous to the conception of such a rule gone to the expense of getting up the form of a State Government; and there are those who are not disposed to except her even on that account. This disposition is enhanced by the reflection, that the people of Oregon are not by any means unanimous in desiring admission into the Union, the proposition to make application for such admission having been regularly voted down by decided majorities, year after year, when presented to them; and it will, no doubt, be further enhanced, when it comes to be generally known that the only reason why Oregon now desires to come into the Union, is to secure one vote in the House, and two in the Senate, in favor of paying her enormous war debt. It is believed that, but for this debt, the people of Oregon would to-day vote to retract their application for admission. But their delegate has no vote, and the whole population, almost, have pecuniary claims depending upon the assumption of this debt by the United States, and for this reason admission is asked. I doubt if the consideration is likely to increase the strength of their application. A discussion would damage it considerably, and it is therefore very possible that the matter may be laid over to the next session.

The parties known as the "Printing Combination," composed of Messrs. STEEDMAN, McCLEAN and BANKS, are making a tremendous effort to get away from RICE, of the *Pennsylvanian*, a portion of the printing of the Post-Office blanks—a job which, according to Mr. TAYLOR's report, pays $50,000 a year clear profit. They are also in search of the department printing, which pays even better. The bill of Mr. TAYLOR is designed to razee down, or cut off entirely, these fat jobs, which thus excite the cupidity of parties. I am afraid, however, that the bill stands a very poor chance for this Session, considering the great and interested opposition which is made to it.

I telegraphed you that there was a great deal of indignation among all the expectant military men, who expected to be called out to serve their country in the new volunteer regiments, immediately on the passage of the Deficiency and Kansas bills. It appears that the Administration had got a taste of what these military gentlemen would do in the way of getting desirable measures through Congress, and consequently preferred to keep them here lobbying through the principal measures wanted by the President, to sending them off to fight BRIGHAM YOUNG, where they could afford no help of this sort. Some of the principal officers of the expectant regiments have now been here for weeks, working like bees for the Deficiency bill and for Kansas, and they claim that either of those bills would have passed but for their exertions. This will probably be, to you, a new explanation of the passage of the English propositions; but as it is insisted on with a good deal of vigor, there must be something in it. Notwithstanding these services, however, the military men have been put off, but I believe are expending in hard swearing the energies they are expected to put forth in behalf of the appropriation bills.

The city has not been fuller this Winter than it is now. The quantity of office and contract-seekers almost reminds one of inauguration times. O.

Mr. Toomba' Bankruptcy Bill.

The following is an abstract of the Bill to establish a uniform system of Bankruptcy throughout the United States, which was reported to the Senate on Wednesday, May 5, by Senators TOOMBS and BENJAMIN, a minority of the Judiciary Committee.

The Bill contains twenty-three sections:

SECTION 1—Bankrupts are divided into two classes—the voluntary and involuntary; the former consisting of persons generally who are unable to pay their debts, and who choose to avail themselves of the provisions of the act; the latter, of individuals in trade, who by some fraudulent proceeding evince a disposition to wrong their creditors, or some of them. In compulsory cases the bankrupt may have a jury trial.

Section 2 provides against payments and transfers made in contemplation of bankruptcy.

Section 3 declares that by the decree of bankruptcy the title of the bankrupt to his property is divested, and becomes vested in the assignee. But necessary household effects, not exceeding in value three hundred dollars, are to be exempt, together with whatever property is exempt from execution by the laws of the State.

Section 4 grants a release to bankrupts who fully comply with the requirements of the act ninety days after the decree, and after seventy days' advertisement in a public newspaper, unless one-fourth in number and value of the creditors file their written dissent. It also provides minutely against frauds, and specifies the course to be pursued in appeals.

Section 5—The property of bankrupts is to be divided *pro rata*. Preference is only given to debts due to the United States; to sureties who are entitled to preference by laws of Congress; and laborers in the employ of the bankrupt to an amount not exceeding twenty-five dollars.

Sections 6 and 7 give full jurisdiction in bankruptcy cases to the United States District Courts, and direct what proceeding shall take place.

Section 8 confers upon the United States Circuit Courts concurrent jurisdiction in certain cases.

Section 9 directs the manner in which assignees shall discharge their duties.

Section 10—The Court shall order a collection of the assets, a sale of the same, and a distribution of the proceeds without unreasonable delay.

Section 11 defines certain powers of assignees.

Section 12—No person to be a second time entitled to the benefit of this act, unless he pays seventy-five cents on the dollar.

Section 13—Proceedings in bankruptcy to be of record.

Section 14 relates to proceedings against or by partners in trade who become bankrupt.

Section 15 relates to the conveyance of the bankrupt's real estate by the assignee.

Section 16—Circuit Court in the District of Columbia to have jurisdiction.

Section 19 punishes fraudulent assignees.

Sections 20 and 21 allow a bankrupt, when his estate pays 40 per cent. above expenses, an allowance of 2½ per cent.; when it pays 60 per cent., an allowance of 5 per cent.; when 80 per cent. is realized, the allowance to be 7½ per cent.; but no allowance to exceed $5,000.

Section 22—The United States to pay no costs or other charges in bankruptcy cases. All such charges to come out of the fund or the parties; otherwise not to be paid at all.

From Havana.

DETENTION OF AMERICAN VESSELS BY BRITISH CRUISERS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, May 7.

The steamship *Black Warrior*, from New-York 27th ult. *vid* Havana, 3d inst., has arrived at this port. The news by the *Black Warrior* is of some interest. There was considerable excitement at Havana in consequence of the insults offered to, and the detentions of American vessels by English cruisers, and some of the American Captains in port are said to have determined to resist any attempt to board and search them.

The sugar market was generally dull.

Arrest and Suicide of a Poisoner.

CHESTER, Orange County, Friday, May 7.

Mrs. PHOEBE WESTLAKE, a widow residing in this place, was yesterday arrested on suspicion of poisoning several persons in the village, and last night destroyed herself by taking arsenic.

Before the suicide, she confessed that she had administered poison at different times to a Mrs. FIELDER, who died about two weeks since very suddenly. She also confessed that she had administered poison to Mr. J. B. TUTHILL, a merchant, who has recovered, and is doing well.

Mrs. CHARLES TUTHILL and a Mrs. DERRICK, are now very unwell, with every sympton of having been poisoned; and as Mrs. WESTLAKE had lately sent them some preserves which they had eaten, it is supposed that they were also intended by her as victims.

Firemen's Row in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, May 7.

During an alarm of fire this morning the Shiffler Hose Company assaulted the Moyamensing Hose Company, captured their carriage, broke it in pieces, and pitched it overboard at the Reed-street wharf. Many shots were fired, but nobody was injured.

The hose carriage was subsequently towed to the Navy-Yard, and there lifted out of the river with the shears, and restored to the company. All is quiet now, but apprehensions are entertained of retaliation to-night.

Destructive Fire at Mechanicsville.

MECHANICSVILLE, N. Y., Friday, May 7.

A block of four stores and three dwelling-houses were destroyed by fire in this place this morning. The fire is supposed to have originated from lucifer matches, that were stored in the upper loft of one of the stores. The loss will probably amount to $20,000, very little of which is covered by insurance.

The Salt Lake Mail Arrangement.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, May 7.

The weekly Salt Lake mail under the new contract, left St. Joseph, Mo., on Saturday last, with about 800 pounds of mail matter and several passengers. The line connects at Salt Lake with one for Shasta City, California. The service to Salt Lake will be performed in twenty-two days, and thence to Shasta in twelve days.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Friday, May 7.

No. 226.—The City of New-Orleans *vs.* Myra Clark Gaines.—Motion to dismiss the writ of error argued on both sides.

No. 108—Wm. Holcomb *vs.* John McKusick *et al.*—Argument continued for defendants, and concluded for plaintiff.

Suicide and Attempt at Suicide.

AUGUSTA, Thursday, May 6.

DAVID DAVIDSON, an Israelite, blew out his brains with a musket to-day, and S. C. LANE, from Philadelphia, a traveler, attempted to cut his throat, but was prevented. Both had been drinking very hard.

The Crevasse at New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, May 7.

The crevasse still continues, and the cotton, sugar, and fruit crops are immensely damaged.

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.

Letter from on Board the Steam-Frigate Niagara.

Taking on Board the Atlantic Telegraph Cable—Mode of Coiling—Preparations and Precautions.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

ON BOARD THE U. S. STEAM-FRIGATE NIAGARA, KEYHAM DOCK YARD, PLYMOUTH, Eng., Thursday, April 22, 1858.

Our ship the *Niagara's* sailing qualities, and her performances under steam during the passage to this port, were all that any one could desire or her admirers possibly hope for. She was tried under canvas alone, under a press of sail, as well as under light and easy sail, then under steam only, and again with both canvas and steam united, in fact under all circumstances, and her performances were truly wonderful. A better sea boat never floated. Her speed is recorded as high as 17 knots, generally 15, probably more might have been made but that our coal was wretchedly bad. Besides which, as we approached the land, prudence and caution was observed—we also waited for a pilot some time, and when he did come on board time seemed of no particular consequence, for we delayed entering port until things were put in ship-shape order—for it might be anticipated the gaze and stare of the populace would be great. It was indeed as expected. The shore and surrounding hills were lined with spectators to witness her entering port. It was a beautiful day and a splendid sight. No sooner had we come to anchor than we were surrounded by boats, while the various officials, including parties connected with the Telegraph Company, visited us with their congratulations. All wished her to proceed up to the dock-yard, yet want of sufficient water and the necessity of landing our powder and all combustible materials, delayed this operation some two days. When the day arrived to dock us two steamers came alongside, took us in tow, and we anchored off the entrance of the Dock-Yard. When the tide suited, officers and men belonging to the Navy-Yard came on board with everything necessary for docking, and the *Niagara* entered the magnificent navy and steam Dock-Yard of Keyham, where she now lies opposite the *Agamemnon*, seventy-four, which is distant about 150 yards from us, her boom over the tanks whence she receives the cable, and where the entire cable is at present stowed in four separate apartments. Each tank is built of 3½ or 4 inch wood, caulked and perfectly water-tight. The dimensions *are, from a rough measurement, 65 feet each way, and 12 or 14 feet high.*

We found the *Agamemnon* actively engaged taking in and coiling the cable, both by steam engine and manual labor—two wires going on board as they were hauled out of the tanks. The next day we were fully ready and commenced the same task. Our first trial began by unloading a propeller, the *Adonis*, from London, with a portion of new-made cable, she having 407 miles on board. The *Adonis* had arrived but a day or two before us. The labor of coiling into the *Niagara* was accomplished at the rate of 30 miles per day—a portion is stored in the ward-room circle, and a portion in the lower forward hold, the work going on day and night without intermission. The ward-room circle has 311½ miles of the cable coiled round a cone in the centre of the circle, the diameter of which is 38 feet, the cone itself being 9 feet diameter at bottom, by 4 feet 6 inches at the top, and extending to within 2 feet 6 inches of the deck. Around the cone are suspended three iron-bound bar hoops, about 18 inches from the cone, which are intended to guide and direct the cable out as it passes from the tier. In this (ward-room tier) there are 89 flakes laid down with great care, each flake averaging 270 turns round the cone, and there were employed constantly in the circle to receive and coil away 40 men, 30 of whom were of the crew and 10 Company's men. And as these men had to be relieved every four hours, it required 80 men, and sometimes more, detailed for the duty in that circle, while at the same time another gang was similarly employed in the lower hold, the forward gang, consisting of 50 men from the ship, and 10 Company's men.

The lower hold differs very little, if any, from the ward-room circle or cone, except in being higher. This circle was completed on the 20th inst., it having 130 flakes laid down of 2¾ miles to each flake, making 359½ miles in that portion of the ship, and the same number of tons (for it is a ton to a mile.) Immediately above this lower forward cone is the orlop deck circle, in which we are now coiling, the span and diameter being the same as in the ward rooms. So at the present time we have coiled away 35 flakes here, each flake having 228 turns.

The third circle is immediately over the orlop deck circle, with the same dimensions as the others. And the berth deck is all ready to receive its portion of cable, which will be some 200 miles. Directly over this circle is the upper deck circle, now being built. Here 250 miles will be coiled. Its diameter is 27 feet 6 inches. The carpenters and mechanics belonging to the Company are busy night and day working at it.

There is still another circle scribed out and being fitted, viz, the quarter-deck circle. It will be somewhat smaller, and contain 150 miles only. All the circles and cones are fitted the same in every respect, with great precision.

Now, in addition to all this, a massive structure, some 11 feet high, 20 to 25 feet long, and eight feet broad, (these dimensions are estimated,) is being built on shore alongside the ship. This monstrous frame is to be placed on the quarter-deck and is intended to sustain some machinery. Besides all this and independent of what the circles will contain, which in the aggregate will be some 1,600 miles of cable, we shall have a large portion of the old cable lost last year and now recovered, on the forecastle deck. It is to be put on board solely for experimental purposes previous to our final departure.

Those who never witnessed the operation of receiving cable on board, can form but a faint idea of the task. I, myself, have watched and gazed with wonder. I am surprised at both the labor and cost. For example, take our ship, which has a director, one or two superintendents, several cable-inspectors, four or five overseers; not less than six or eight electricians; with carpenters, blacksmiths, cable-coilers and 40 to 50 of the crew constantly employed, and if two gangs are going, of course the complement is doubled. There is, also, one of the ship's officers constantly on hand by day and by night, whose relief must also take place as regularly as the men's do.

I should also mention the blacksmiths that are at work day and night over the stern. They are employed making and fitting to the ship an immense iron shield, called a "bird-cage." It extends from quarter to quarter around the rudder. It is intended as a guard or protector from the cable fouling the rudder or propeller as it is paid out from the ship. It would seem, from the labor bestowed on this, the great weight of iron, (it cannot be less than two tons,) the numerous rivets and extraordinary care taken in its manufacture throughout, that it is destined to stand a tremendous shock and last for ages. As I said, it is all day and all night work. The sound of the sledge and hammer is incessant under the counter. It cannot but be very annoying to the Captain and officers, who are located and sleep directly over this noise at all times. The sound is heard a long way off. This operation is by no means completed, and if not more expeditiously done will be somewhat belated, as the ship is daily getting deeper. Finished or not finished,—cable on board or not,—on the 12th of May she goes out of dock, and all work undone will have to be finished outside and at anchor in the river. You therefore see the reason of the present haste. She must leave the dock on that day on account of Spring tides; besides which, it is expected by that time she will be loaded down to 26-foot draught of water.

The *Agamemnon* has this day 1,080 miles of cable on board. She goes out of dock in a day or two, drawing considerably less water than the *Niagara* will.

Although this letter is unusually long, I cannot close without mentioning that, when we have all our portion of cable on board, and are otherwise ready, we leave on a trial and experimental trip, which will occupy at least ten days,—perhaps more. All the science will be brought to bear—cable variously tested—experiments tried, and everything that can be thought of called into action to insure success. Both ships will then return to some port (probably Cork) for a rendezvous, report, make the necessary alterations, and act upon suggestions—after which, in company with such vessels as are to accompany us, we both sail for a certain latitude and longitude, about mid-ocean between Ireland and Newfoundland, there join cable, and each make the best of her way to her destined shore. *It is reported positively and decisively the Niagara will proceed west.* Strange it is that many, who are most interested in the success of this great undertaking, openly express doubt and fear of the result. In fact, few have much confidence; while, for myself, I differ, and have the fullest confidence. If it proves a failure, it will not be for want of science, while without some practical knowledge it may all prove labor in vain. Our ship has every respect paid her by the officials, those in authority and the citizens generally of this place. Our officers are receiving every attention, civility and courtesy from titled and private personages. You will see by the newspapers the handsome manner in which Capt. HUDSON is everywhere treated.

The *Niagara* is daily visited by hundreds. The ship is thrown open for their inspection and all parts examined. The curiosity to view the coiling of the cable is very great. The officers are ever ready to explain the various parts of the ship. All feel a just pride in the noble craft.

P. S.—I should have mentioned that the Electricians are constantly at their post day and night, to test the cable and see that the continuity is perfect and uninterrupted throughout the entire cable—one part being on board of our ship—one part on board the *Agamemnon*, and a part on shore—while each are engaged taking it on board. Thus the current passes through the entire 2,600 miles in some few seconds.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

The Anniversary of some of the important Benevolent Societies commences to-morrow. The Rev. Dr. ANTHON preaches before the New-York Bible Society in the Rev. Dr. TYNG's Church; the Rev. Dr. SHAW, of Rochester, preaches before the American Home Missionary Society in the Rev. Dr. CHEEVER's Church; and the Rev. Dr. MCDONALD, of Princeton, preaches before the American Foreign Christian Union in the Collegiate Church in Lafayette-avenue; the Rev. Dr. BEDELL preaches before the New-York Sabbath Committee in the Church of the Ascension in Fifth-avenue; Dr. STORRS, before the Christian Association, in Dr. MCAULEY's Church in Fifth-avenue. The annual meeting of the Tract Society on Wednesday night will probably be one of the most important that has ever been held. At the last annual meeting the Society adopted a report that the Society "can and ought" to publish tracts on the relative duties of master and slave. It left the publication of the tracts to the wisdom and prudence of the Committee. The report was at once published in the *Independent* with approval. The South at once took the alarm, and the work of the Society in all that vast field became embarrassed. As fifteen States seemed ready to abandon the Society, and thus remove ten millions of souls from the labor and influence of the Institution, the Committee felt called upon to pause. No work on the subject of Slavery has been issued. And the question now is, Shall the Committee be sustained, or shall tracts on Slavery be sent out by the Tract Society at all costs and all hazards? The meeting will be held in the Collegiate Church on Lafayette place. No person will be admitted without a ticket, and this must be obtained at the Tract Rooms before the time of the meeting. No one but members can have a ticket, and this is decided by the roll at the Tract House. The parties opposed to the action of the Society hold a meeting at Clinton Hall on Monday next. The call was made by a circular headed "Private and confidential."

The Rev. Dr. PRENTISS, of the Mercer-street Church, has been released from his relation as Pastor, though the dissolution has not been formally made. He will help at the communion with his people in June next, and will thus close his services. No man was ever more loved than he, and nothing has been wanting, on the part of his people, to retain him in his present position—a long vacation, of two years, assistance of every kind, relief in all forms. But such is his feeble health that he has felt obliged to resist them all. The Parish intend that he shall take with him a substantial token of their regard, and the farewell testimonial has already reached the full sum of over $7,000, and is still increasing. Mr. PRENTISS is brother to the celebrated S. S. PRENTISS.

The Prayer-Meetings held daily in this City have not been, uniformly, so large as usual. But it is the general observation that in interest and power the past week has not been exceeded by any week in their history. The prayer-meeting in John-street Church on Monday was one of marked interest, and thirteen persons arose for prayer. Rt. Rev. Bishop MCILVAIN led the Business-Men's Prayer Meeting on Broadway, Tuesday afternoon. The room was densely crowded. Laymen spoke and prayed, and the Bishop gave an address at its close. It was one of the most tangible proofs of the utility of the present union, when this high functionary of the Episcopal Church presented himself in the loft of a dry goods store in Broadway, to conduct a prayer-meeting, conducted on a plan not usually approved by the church in which he is Bishop.

The new preaching tent erected by the Philadelphia Young Men's Christian Association has been opened. It is an elegant affair. It will seat 5,000 persons. At the last meeting not less than 8,000 persons were within and around it. Flags fly from the top, and behind the pulpit is a motto in the dying words of the Rev. E. A. TYNG—"Stand up for Jesus."

Master KENNEDY, the Boy Preacher, gave a sermon in the lecture room of the Oliver-street Baptist Church on Thursday evening last. The large audience room was crowded, and many persons were unable to obtain seats. KENNEDY came in at the appointed hour. He was dressed quite neatly in a dark jacket and colored neck tie, with a side pocket containing a white handkerchief, and he looked not unlike a school lad on the stage about to "speak a piece." His sermon was on the text—"His blood be on us and on our children." He noticed whose blood, on whom it was to fall, the fulfillment, and then applied it to those present who reject the Saviour. He admonished his hearers that though many of them had come from "curiosity to see how a boy 15 years old could preach," yet if he spake God's truth, they would be as guilty to reject it as if spoken by men or angels.

The new and elegant stone edifice erected by the Methodist Church, and called St. Paul's Church, located on the Fourth-avenue and Twenty-second-street, will be dedicated to-morrow. The sermon of dedication will be preached by the Rev. J. P. DURBIN; Bishop AMES, the Rev. Dr. MCCLINTOCK and the Rev. THOMAS SEWELL will participate in the services.

A complimentary dinner is to be given to the Rev. ROBINSON SCOTT, at Niblo's Saloon, on Tuesday evening, May 11. Mr. SCOTT is one of the most eminent of the Methodist Ministers of Ireland, and has been head of their chief school in Dublin for many years. Some years ago he formed a plan for the enlargement of the operations of Methodism in his native land, including the establishment of a College, and a great increase in the number of day schools and of missionaries in neglected districts. In behalf of this scheme he has been spending the last two years in the United States, and has received contributions amounting to nearly $70,000. As he is now about to return home, his friends in this City have united to give him a complimentary dinner, which shall afford an opportunity to the gathering of Christians of various denominations interested in the great work of evangelizing Ireland. A number of eminent men, both of clergy and laity, from various parts of the country, are expected to be present, and among them are Dr. MURRAY, (Kirwan,) Dr. STEVENS, the Rev. H. W. BEECHER, Dr. ADAMS, Dr. MCCLINTOCK, Senator HARLAN, of Iowa, with representatives of the religious and secular press.

Hon. CALEB CUSHING has presented to the new parish, St. Andrew, in the city of Washington, 17,000 square feet of land in an eligible situation, on which to found a free church and other buildings connected with it. The Church is to be forever free and to do a missionary work.

Rev. Dr. CHAMBERS, of the Collegiate Reformed Dutch Church in this City has been elected a delegate to the Old School Presbyterian Church, assembling at New-Orleans, and has taken his departure for that city.

Baptist Mariner's Society.

The Anniversary celebration of the Baptist Mariner's Society, occurred last evening in the Chapel No. 234 Cherry-street. The assemblage, which was not extremely large, was presided over by Captain WILLIAM RICHARDSON. At the close of the initiatory religious services,

Mr. SMITH, the Treasurer, read his report, which exhibits the financial condition of the Society up to the 1st of May, current, as follows:

Amount collected to this date	$196 33
Amount expended under direction of the Society	195 23
Balance in the Treasury	$1 10
Present indebtedness of the Society, not provided for	$122 33

Mr. BOWEN, the Secretary, presented, from the Board of Trustees, the report of the labors of the Society for the past year. This document, among other things, set forth the fact that though a large field was presented for Christian effort among seafaring men, yet the only mariners' churches in this City were that presided over by the Rev. CHARLES J. JONES, and that whose Anniversary was now being celebrated. It was computed that 200,000 seamen visited this City yearly, and that 5,000 were always here at one time, and these comprised men of every race and tongue. The recent revival had been followed not only by various conversions, but by an increased interest in the religious movement on behalf of the sailor, on the part of many whose attention might not otherwise have been directed to it. Of the future success of this Society the highest guarantee might be found in its adaptability to the work for which it was designed, and in the promises of Christ in its favor.

On motion, a Nominating Committee was appointed by the Chairman, for the purpose of selecting and presenting for confirmation a Board of Trustees, and other officers, for the ensuing year.

The Rev. CHARLES J. JONES was then introduced, and addressed the assemblage at length. He deprecated the indifference with which the cause of the men of the sea was generally regarded, and, to illustrate this more pointedly, showed that the greatness of all nations, ancient and modern, was due to the navigator.

His address was followed by a collection, simultaneously with which the Committee on Nominations presented their report, which was adopted. Subjoined is the list of officers thus elected for the following year:

President—ISAAC NEWTON.
Vice-President—PETER BALEN.
Secretary—W. S. BOWEN.

In addition to this, a large number of Managers were chosen, by whom the Treasurer will be elected.

After speeches by the Rev. Mr. HISCOX and the Rev. Mr. BANCROFT, a second collection was taken up, at the suggestion of the Rev. Mr. HILL, and then the meeting was closed, with appropriate religious exercises.

☞ The New-York Magdalene Society held its 25th Anniversary meeting at their Institute in Eighty-eighth-street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues, yesterday. There was a respectable attendance of persons interested in the objects of the Society,

THE FINE ARTS.

Exhibition of the National Academy of Design.

Six hundred and thirty-six more or less creditable combinations of form and color upon canvas, make up the formidable aggregate of the works to which the National Academy of Design invites the attention of the public and the criticism of *connoisseurs*. If one were called upon to judge this vast collection gravely in detail, life would be too short and steam-presses too little durable for the due fulfillment of the task. But no such burden, fortunately, is imposed upon us. A single stroll through the well-garnished rooms of the Academy suffices to satisfy us that upon at least two-thirds of this year's pictures nothing pleasant or profitable can possibly be said. They are to be dismissed with the Dantesque criticism of silent and sorrowful scorn. *Guarda e passa*, "glance and go by," is the dictate of humanity, as well as the impulse of taste, when one finds one's self face to face with a positively hopeless daub. And the most hopeless daubs, be it remembered, are by no means the daubs which betray the least technical proficiency in the mere "skill," as distinguished from the "art" of painting. The definition of SOCRATES holds good to-day; and there is many an artist, so-called, rich only in the reputation of a fatal manual dexterity, but in all the essentials of power and progress lamentably poor; whose sophistries of the *palette* are more really discouraging and dreary than the clumsiest scrawling of the least accomplished tyro. Of such, and of their works, we shall have not one word to say. They are past the help of judicious blame, as they are insensible to the value of judicious praise, and they may safely be left to brush out their brief hour as best they can.

The first *coup d'œil* of the present exhibition promises less interest than a sustained examination yields to the patient observer. One is fairly discomfited by the multitude of mediocrities, and this the more thoroughly, that the immediate antecedents of the exhibition had awakened vivid hopes of an unusually attractive and suggestive display. We all looked for many new signs of promise, and for some extraordinary facts of performance. So we are all disappointed, and are at first disposed to shake off the dust of our shoes against the respectable "Janitress," as the gentlemen of the Committee think fit to denominate the excellent lady who sits and knits at their receipt of custom. For, with the single exception of Mr. MIGNOT'S large picture of the "Cordilleras," (No 215,) there is no single work in the exhibition which absolutely rises out of the routine of past years. Not, be it understood, that there are not many other excellent pictures, of which we shall presently speak, but that this one only, attracts attention by new and notable methods of handling, and by conspicuous originality of treatment. Nothing could be less Pre-Raphaelitish, yet nothing more wisely and diligently studied, than the effects which Mr. MIGNOT reproduces in this remarkable painting. Like Mr. CHURCH, he grapples with a landscape of Alpine magnificence, and of tropical luxuriance; he lavishes light with as free a pencil, and opens up vast and indefinite vistas with the same happy audacity; yet his work is thoroughly individualized, not only by the treatment—which is essentially different from that of Mr. CHURCH, softer and less splendid, less vigorous in the control of distance and perspective, but in the foreground decidedly more pleasing and truthful—but by the prevalent tone of the picture. Mr. CHURCH'S landscapes throw out light—Mr. MIGNOT'S absorbs it; the first is a painter of noon, the second of sunset. Untraveled people—people, that is, who have only seen the Appenines and the Alps—may stand amazed before the warm abundance of the heaped-up foreground in this picture of the "Cordilleras," as they did before the "intolerable glory" of Mr. CHURCH'S "Andes of the Ecuador," but one need have seen nothing more strangely beautiful than

> "Monte Rosa, hanging there
> A thousand shadowy-pencilled valleys,
> And snowy dells, in a golden air,"

to appreciate the admirable accuracy with which the delicate suffusion of light upon the snowy masses of the mountains is rendered. The painting, in a word, is a marked and brilliant success, and enhances our regret that Mr. CHURCH'S name also should not be found upon the catalogue of the year. Of the best votaries of landscape, however, there is no lack. Mr. KENSETT has been quite as industrious and more enterprising than usual. He sends several pictures, of which it cannot be said that—

> "They poorly satisfy our eyes,
> More by their number than their light."

He coquets this year with the sunshine, without however, absolutely jilting his first love, the "Lady of the Mist." Moreover, he exchanges the mountain for the sea, and to our great satisfaction. "There are two voices," Mr. KENSETT, as every good Wordsworthian knows, and "each a mighty voice," but it strikes us you have found a strength in the salt water which you never drew from the clouds. The "Newport" (No. 506) is a marvelous picture. The lichenous old rocks, cedar-clothed and shadow-cloven; the gleaming dusk of deep, still water; and, far out to sea, the clear light playing on a living horizon of waves, and a flashing of white sails, all are touched with Mr. KENSETT'S old feeling of natural truth, and with a firmness and boldness more new to his pencil. Mr. KENSETT'S exquisite treatment of atmosphere in this picture is especially noteworthy. The same excellence is the leading feature of the smaller "Sunset at Newport," (No. 128.) Of the "Lake Scene," (No. 207,) we must speak with more bated breath. The trees are weakly drawn, and more weakly painted, the middle distance vague, and nothing, indeed, in the picture worthy of its painter, save the rocks on the right hand, and a segment of smooth water beneath them. "Bash-Bish" (No. 172) is a close and "telling" study, and the "Lakes of Killarney" (No. 526) a pleasant, pensive composition, specially felicitous in the cloud-treatment. In the "Sunset on the Coast" (No. 613) some deserted Oread of the White Hills has been playing her pranks. The vapor and lights of the picture are exquisitely true, and the painting of the distant sun-smitten cliffs is not surpassed in the Exhibition; but the lifted waves, near the eye, are deplorable. Mr. KENSETT has forgotten fluency in seeking translucency, and there is never a drop of water in his billows. PEPYS would have called them "arrant glass." They are ambitiously drawn, but the latter end of the wave clearly forgot the beginning thereof.

In fidelity, both of outline and substance, most of our "marine painters" might take a lesson from a neophyte whose soul is plainly in his work, Mr. C. T. DIX. The "Shoal Water," (No. 17,) and the "Signal for a Pilot," (No. 138,) of this *debutant* are full of truth. The tone of these pictures, and particularly of No. 138, is rather conventional, and betrays the diffidence of inexperience; but the life of the sea is in them both. The "Dredging Boat" (No. 142) is also a capital study, and we shall be disappointed if our sea-shores do not find in this young artist a new and eloquent interpreter.

Mr. CASILEAR is somewhat chary this year of his graceful fancy, which is reveling now in European studies. In No. 549, however, the inevitable slender tree on the left of the foreground, and the softly composing lights of the middle distance, tell us quite as much of the artist himself as of Lake George. The picture is eminently *agreeable* and is therefore a favorable specimen of Mr. CASILEAR'S particular merit. He takes as much pains to be pleasant as Mr. GIGNOUX does to be effective. The "Dismal Swamp" (No. 558) would almost make one invent this latter adjective if it did not already exist. Mr. GIGNOUX'S pictures, abundant in those qualities of truth which depend upon accuracy of drawing and harmony of composition, always seem to be flooded with a strange sort of reflected shimmer. So in the "New-Hampshire Winter Scene," (No. 441,) we are puzzled to account for a vague glare which plays over and confuses the natural light of an otherwise admirable painting. No such objection can be taken to Mr. BOUGHTON'S "Winter Twilight," (No. 57,) which is an exquisite piece of luminous fidelity. The same artist's "Green River Bridge" (No. 426) is a less striking but not less sincere and promising picture. The virtue of sincerity has been cultivated, as the exhibitions of the two last years have proved to us, by Mr. SHATTUCK, and with signal results. The "Evening on the Mountains" (No. 559) is a masterly painting. The foreground is handled with a precision and fullness worthy of SALOMON. Mr. SHATTUCK is prolific, too, and we shall return to him when we have found leisure to scan his various pictures fairly. Mr. COLMAN sends us an adventurous and successful picture of the "Great Gulf in the White Mountains," (No. 581.) This painting shows astonishing command of atmospheric effect, and renders the sentiment of space with a truthfulness as exquisite as rare. With the names of SHATTUCK and COLMAN we have learned to associate that of GIFFORD—chiefly, we suppose, because these three artists devoted themselves for some time to painting up the White Mountains, and the unhappy village of North Conway in particular. We trust that we have nearly reached the end of this practice—and Mr. GIFFORD this year certainly gives us a pleasing variety of scenes, chiefly of European landscape. The finest of these is the Lake Nemi, (No. 460,) which is "Turneresque" almost to the point of plagiarism, but is nevertheless a decidedly vigorous and noble painting. The "Scene on the Roman Campagna" (No. 196) is also recommended by very delicate and more purely original qualities of treatment. From landscape to portrait is the fatal alternation of all our exhibitions, and not less of this than of its predecessors. Mr. HICKS makes a double claim on our attention in either department. His portraits of this year are more subdued in tone, and therefore more real and human than his last year's apotheosis of HENRY WARD BEECHER. In No. 80, the author of MARCO BOZZARIS, is immortalized as respectably as his eminently respectable *physique* demands that he should be. And the No. 125 is a capital head, admirably modeled and thrown into easy and natural relief. But it is as landscapist that Mr. HICKS has most notably distinguished himself. His cabinet pictures of the "Sunny Hours," and the "Portfolio," (Nos. 411 and 577,) are two exquisitely studied and happily contrasted moments of nature. The spiritualizing effect of intense sunlight upon all substances, is most subtly and boldly rendered in the first of these small paintings. Quite as fine in quite another way, is the "West Canada Creek," (No. 13,) a study of cool running water, overshadowed by trees, and flecked with potamogetonous plants, which deserves the highest praise. Mr. WENZLER must be ranked with the Janus-faced painters. He adds to a number of those minutely-elaborated Dennerish, and painfully-faithful portraits, by which he has made his name well known, one of the oddest landscapes in the world. It is exactly what it pretends to be: "A New-England Dwelling House," (No. 510;) we have rarely seen a more startling piece of truth of effect. You have driven by hundreds of just such houses, shaded by just such elms, on the corners of just such broad, well-kept dusty roads, on those perfect afternoons in June, on which New-England forgets the Puritans, and for a brief hour masquerades in all the loveliness of idle, lovely Italy—or Syria, more idle, and more lovely still. The treatment of this picture is incredibly weak—indeed, almost puerile—and yet if you but stand back from it a little space, and let it grow upon the eye, you will begin to doubt whether you ever saw shadows so exquisitely rendered as those that flicker on the roof from the great branches of the elms—a Summer light more still, and sweet and soft, than fills the airy spaces of the scene The painting is a puzzle, of which the clever critic of the "Albion" suggests, perhaps, the most probable key in hinting at a "Camera." The line of portrait-painters—*purs et simples*—is led this year by Mr. HEALY. He gives us three Portraits of Ladies" in his best manner. Clever or effective, characteristic, his portraits always are. Other and higher merits they do not, we presume, pretend to. But in the No. 377 he has been more than commonly successful. The pose of this is picturesque without being affected, and natural without being negligent. The treatment is vigorous and animated—the tone of the picture more harmonious than is common with Mr. HEALY'S works. In the air, costume and expression, the nineteenth century and the best American breeding are as truly painted as were their respective epochs in the female portraits of REYNOLDS or LELY. Not a little of this success must be attributed to Mr. HEALY'S good fortune in his subject—a New-York lady who typifies in her own sex the same high qualities which made her father a model of mercantile honor and personal refinement in his life, and which will keep his memory long a living light in the circles which best represent what the true society of our American Metropolis ought to be.

Mr. HEALY was sadly quizzed a year ago for the wonderful rapidity with which it was said he had painted up the population of Chicago, and he certainly contrives to throw away very much of his talent in a fatal facility. But he *can* still paint well, as his pictures of this year prove, and he must therefore expect in future to be held to his own better standard.

Of certain of his brother artists, as much cannot be said—but we reserve our remarks upon them for another occasion.

Mr. Beecher's Church—Correction.

THURSDAY, May 6, 1858.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I wish to correct some mistakes in an item in the TIMES of this morning about receiving a member into Mr. BEECHER'S Church. The inquiry made of the applicant was not whether he would agree to quit his present business in two years, but whether he would agree that on the expiration of his present partnership (having two years to run he would not make another of similar character) Moreover, Mr. BEECHER did not advise the applicant to answer the proposition affirmatively, nor was it so answered. On the contrary, Mr. BEECHER considered that it was not proper for the Church to require an applicant for membership to pledge himself in advance as to what he would do two years hence, and so stated to the applicant. The rest of the Committee, and the Church also, as far as I know, agreed with Mr. BEECHER on this point, and the applicant was never called upon to give his decision.

By publishing this you will oblige

A MEMBER OF PLYMOUTH CHURCH.

[The paragraph, as written, was in conformity to the above statement of the case, as the context showed; but in setting it up the word "not" was dropped, which made the difference complained of.—ED. TIMES.]

A Matter of Authorship.

FORT COLUMBUS, Wednesday, May 5, 1858.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your edition of yesterday, your Baltimore correspondent, detailing incidents connected with the excursion of the Scientific Association, speaks of DRAKE as the author of the "Star Spangled Banner." He should have said KEY, not DRAKE. JOSEPH ROBMAN DRAKE'S "Ode to the American Flag" must have been floating through his memory. "Honor to whom honor is due." Very respectfully,

A. E. DRAKE,
Lieutenant 2d Infantry U. S.

Street Incumbrances.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The crosswalk extending from Barnum's Museum to the lower end of the Park, is one of the most dangerous spots in the City, and yet the space between the half-dozen granite pillars, which were intended for the protection of pedestrians, are allowed to be continually encumbered with barrels, boxes, bags, and apple-stands, and men, women, and boys, in the capacity of salesmen, stalking or squatting about, to the exclusion of any who are fleeing for refuge, in the hope of being able to dodge around those pillars, and thus have some small chance to save themselves from impending death by being run down and crushed to atoms by the innumerable vehicles which throng that overcrowded thoroughfare.

Should not this nuisance and imposition be forthwith abated? J.

It is stated that the paint-dealers in Boston have ordered a costly chaise to be presented to Mayor Tiemann, of this City, as a mark of esteem from the guild of which he is a member.

MASSACHUSETTS.

May-Day—The Fire—A Great Lawsuit—Baptisms—Foreign Commerce—Real Estate—Free Bridges Jubilee—Judge Loring—Lecompton—Gen. Wilson—The Assassination Meeting—State Appointments—Rufus Choate—Saturday Evening Dramaticals—Browne, Byron and Trelawney—Swimming—Capt. Chamier on Byron's Legs.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

BOSTON, Tuesday, May 4, 1858.

Our May-Day could not have been much better if it had been specially bespoke, save that it was wet beneath the feet rather more than was desirable. The day was like that which sainted GEORGE HERBERT speaks of—"so cool, so calm, so bright," and as being "the bridal of the earth and sky." I suppose when it rains it is the sky weeping over the marriage. Everybody enjoyed themselves, though they had to use paper flowers to make their garlands.

We do not often have severe fires, and the month of April saw only $400 worth of property destroyed by *the* element. But we were waked up from our sense of security on Sunday morning by the occurrence of a conflagration that made wild work on Federal-street, causing property to vanish to the amount of nearly a quarter of a million. Like the Cambridge fire, the flames devoured a great amount of paper, stereotype plates, and other printing materials, the plates of an entire edition of Scorr's novels melting down. Two firemen were killed, and three other persons wounded, by the falling of a building upon another building. The firemen must have died instantly. The other persons were not severely injured, but their escape has a miraculous look.

The first "Saturday evening" dramatic performance in Boston, May 1, was fairly attended, but nothing more. It will be followed by others, until the experiment shall have been tried fully.

Mr. JAMES CUNNINGHAM, of New-York, who owns the steamer *Admiral*, running between Boston and St. John, has commenced a suit against the city, to recover $30,000 head-money paid on immigrant passengers. Ten times the amount is involved, the State and City being both implicated. Probably, very few persons, except clever lawyers, will gain anything by these suits. The city has retained Mr. ABBOTT, of Lowell, late of the Superior Court, and it couldn't have done better, as he is the first lawyer in the State, and in the prime of his intellect.

Sunday evening there was quite a large audience to hear the Rev. Dr. SCHAUFFLER, before his departure to Constantinople, as a missionary. He spoke eloquently, and was very hopeful. I suppose there is about as much chance of a few Christians upsetting the faith of our old friend, the camel-driver, as there would be of a few Turks turning us to Islamism. But that only makes the conduct of the missionaries, as laboring against so many chances, the more indicative of zeal and courage.

A large number of persons were baptized into various churches on Sunday. Forty were added to the Warren-street Church, Roxbury, which is under charge of the Rev. Dr. HAVEN.

How our foreign commerce has been affected by the hard times appears from the fact, that, while the receipts at our Custom-House in April, 1857, were $621,660 75, they were in April, 1858, only $321,388 61. The decrease is $300,272 14. April may be taken as a medium month. This affords a good ground to recover from. The bright side of the thing is, that we have been economizing, and that the business we shall do for some time to come will be to supply legitimate wants.

Sales of real estate in Boston and its vicinity continue to be made at fair prices. The poorest sale that I have noted is that of land in Brookline, last week, at $11 per acre, with wood on it, and $32 60 clear. Brookline is the seaport town in Massachusetts, and one of the richest in the whole country. Few people live there who are not of the A No. 1 class, the very *crême de la crême* of the Massachusetts aristocracy, some of its residents having as good claims to grandfathers as Americans can produce, and most of them to fathers. It is a fashionable place, combining rural attractions with the advantage of being a sort of Boston suburb. Land there ought be a kind of "diggings," only "genteel."

Friday last was quite a jubilee with our Charlestown neighbors. On the morning of that day his Excellency, Governor BANKS, issued his proclamation announcing that, precisely at the instant of the sun reaching the meridian, the collection of tolls on Charles River and Warren Bridges should cease. Guns were fired, speeches were spouted, bells were rung, flags were flown, tipple was tipped down the throats of lovers of free water, processions were marched, and pennies were pocketed, and there was a good time generally each man remarking to his neighbor that this was the correct thing, and no mistake about it. The Venetians wedding the Adriatic could n't have been more tickled. The Charles River Bridge was made in 1786, and was *tolled* until March, 1836. I remember the guns that then were fired, as if they had "gone off" yesterday. The Warren Bridge was made in 1828, and led to much litigation in the interest of "vested rights," which often mean detestable nuisances. At a later day it became necessary to lay tolls on both bridges, to keep them in repair; and in 1854 an act was passed to raise a fund of $100,000, after which they were to be free forever, if not longer, provided it should not be found necessary to raise more money. It took four years, to a day, to get the fund though the average annual amount collected was $92 500. I suppose the rest of the money went for repairs, &c., and some of it may have stuck to official palms, that were stretched out to so many thousand travelers so often as to become "itching palms" indeed. The complaint is very catching. St. Rebecca has always been a popular character with people who have had to cross these bridges, which lie on the great highway to the North. It was a contemptible business, and does not speak very highly for the parties concerned, this picking the pockets of poor girls of pennies. Some young women, who get their money only through the sweat of their pretty faces, must have paid a dozen dollars of toll, they living in Charlestown but working in Boston.

We had but 66 deaths last week, or one more than in the previous week. Neuralgia is said to be very prevalent, but it don't kill people, only tormenting them to the verge of distraction.

RUFUS CHOATE, Jr., has been admitted to the Massachusetts bar. He is talented, learned and eloquent, a true chip of the old block, and sure to keep up the honors of the name. The senior CHOATE is not yet fifty-eight.

Judge LORING'S friends are pleased with the idea of his being appointed Judge GILCHRIST'S successor, but they are not very sanguine, experience having taught them not to expect much.

The news of the success of Lecompton did not cause much excitement here, people having been prepared for it gradually. Indeed it has only been a question as to "the time when" it should pass, from the first. Letters from Washington complain bitterly that the noble efforts of the Anti-Lecompton Democratic members of Congress were badly met by ambitious politicians on the other side, who wish to get their offices. Even such a man as Mr. MONTGOMERY, who ought to be regarded with universal esteem, is in danger from the wish of an old Whig to get his place. We shall never accomplish anything until we have strangled a score of these fellows.

General WILSON came home on Saturday, and returned to Washington yesterday, he being our only Senator not admitting of his being long absent. He is very hopeful as to the future, but says very little about the past, which is the true way of treating things.

Mr. DAWLEY, who was supposed to have been removed from the Board of Alien Commissioners, refuses to give up the office. He is going to law for a place. What an ass!

Our assassination meeting didn't amount to much, save to afford a pleasant illustration of the row that must have taken place at the time when the builders of Babel woke up and found they had a tongue a-piece in a double sense. There were speeches in English, French, German, Italian, &c., all equally absurd. Mr. GARRISON, who may be a fanatic, but whose life is blameless, wrote a letter to the meeting, which, from my respect for him, I wish he had left unwritten. A non-resistant ought not, in any way, to countenance the last butchery of Paris. I don't believe LOUIS NAPOLEON need be alarmed about what was done here.

Mr. ELY has been appointed a Back-Bay Commissioner, *vice* HALL, removed. This is an *American* appointment *pur et simple*. Mr. WRIGHT has got his Commissionership of Insurance, *vice* BAKER, removed, the latter gentleman not being able to insure himself against the effects of political storms. Mr. SARGEANT, of Lawrence, succeeds Mr. STEARNS at the Insurance Board. The new legal appointments consequent on the changes in the Probate and Insolvent Courts will soon be made.

There has been no Custom House changes as yet, and gentlemen there breathe easier for the time.

As some fault has been found with Mr. TRELAWNEY for his having ascertained, by ocular proof, after the poet's death, that both of BYRON'S legs were withered to the knee, (as mentioned in his recent work,) I may state that the fact is by no means new. A gentleman, who knew BYRON at Missolonghi, and who saw him both in life and death, told a friend of mine, years ago, substantially what Mr. TRELAWNEY has published, adding that the legs were so small that it was almost possible to make the thumb and first finger of the hand meet around either of them close to the knee, which it would not be possible to do with the leg of a healthy child, unless the thumb and finger should chance to be of enormous length. Mr. TRELAWNEY mentions Mr. HAMILTON BROWNE as sailing with himself and BYRON to Greece; and it may be new to some of your readers that Mr. BROWNE published a very interesting account of the journey in *Blackwood*, (1834,) which is not less readable than Mr. TRELAWNEY'S book. His details are singularly corroborative of the latter's statements on some points; but Mr. BROWNE mentions that Mr. TRELAWNEY undertook to swim on a wager from Ithaca to Cephalonia, but failed because of the lateness of the hour. The distance is six miles, but it was thought to be considerably less, from the height of the land and the transparency of the atmosphere. BYRON badgered his friend on what he called his failure. Six miles are no such great distance to swim, and in my Consul Plaucus days, that is when ANDREW JACKSON was President, I would have tried it, barring sharks and cramp. In fact, there is hardly any limit to the swimming powers of a strong, broad-chested, young man, with good wind and eye-sight, the latter being indispensable. It is not until one gets out of the water that fatigue is felt, and then it is extreme, the swimmer, as the English say, being "knocked up" for a week perhaps. Mr. BROWNE mentions that BYRON "was measured every day with a tape he kept for the purpose, and he also caused the girth round the loins of his fellow-passengers to be taken, with a view to ascertain in how far they approached the ideal proportions usually assigned by artists to the standard of perfection. To GAMBA was adjudged the palm, and BYRON claimed to be second; although for manly appearance, in my opinion, TRELAWNEY infinitely surpassed both." He says that TRELAWNEY "assumed the Albanian or Suliote costume, which wonderfully became him, being tall in stature and of a dark complexion, with a fine commanding physiognomy." TRELAWNEY'S *Adventures of a Younger Son* is the best novel ever written. Your readers will feel grateful to me if they shall be induced, from what I have said, to turn to Mr. BROWNE'S *Narrative*, particularly it, like myself, they have reached to that time of life when men, to use HORACE WALPOLE'S words, devote some of their time to "lamenting the days they remember."

Captain CHAMIER, who was a midshipman on board the *Sabrette*, when BYRON was a passenger, and who was in the boat that accompanied him when he swam the Hellespont, and saw him in a state of utter nudity, does not state that BYRON'S legs were withered. "The deformity of limb," he says, "which annoyed him through life, was conspicuous to any man with eyes in his head; and was perfectly impossible and for y shoemaker to disguise the clump foot. I really can scarcely credit that his lordship was so mortified at this visitation of Providence, when I have seen him thousands of times sitting on the taffrail and swinging his legs about with unrestrained freedom. The fame which insured his lordship in after life made me anxious to remember his person and his manners, and I am quite satisfied that on board the *Salsette* he never took any particular pains to disguise his feet. He certainly did not swim across the Hellspont in Hessian boots; and he dressed himself in the boat when he failed in his first attempt." But enough of these old things. HYME.

P. S.—A dispatch has been received stating that Judge LORING has been appointed to succeed Judge GILCHRIST.

The Proposed Embankment for the New Reservoir.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I would ask the privilege, through your valuable columns, to call public attention to a few suggestions in connection with what I have understood to be the plan determined on respecting the "Croton Reservoir," or, as some term it, "Manhatta Lake," in the proposed new Central Park.

This "Lake" or "Reservoir," as suggested, is to cover 106 acres of ground, and the water in it will range from 38 to 40 feet in depth. The whole area is to be covered with water. According to the specification the entire embankment surrounding this proposed "Lake" is to be built of mere earth alone, with the exception of a puddle some four or six feet thick in the middle of the embankment, made of clay and sand. The embankment at its base is to be from 90 to 100 feet through, and then it is proposed it shall be narrowed upwards with a gradual slope, leaving a depth through at its top surface of 15 feet. I believe I have in the foregoing description reported the specification of the proposed "Lake" correctly.

Now, Mr. Editor, I have a few suggestions drawn from practical observation, to urge against building an embankment of such dimensions, and designed to hold in its arms such a body of water, from materials of mere earth only. I contend an embankment of earth alone is entirely unsafe, especially where the "Reservoir" to be surrounded by it is to cover so vast an area as 106 acres of ground. I am thoroughly convinced of the truth of this statement from long experience with works of such a nature. Wharf-rats have been known to penetrate, even solid earth, to the extent of 500 feet. Muskrats are still worse to work through solid earth to get to water. The proposed "puddle" in the middle of the embankment, from four to six feet thick, made of clay and sand, will be no barrier to eels, muskrats, wharf-rats, or one or two pounds of quicksilver, should some evil-disposed person or persons take it into their heads to throw it into the "Lake."

We have only to look for instruction on this subject to the two reservoirs we have already built. Those reservoirs are built with good stone wall, laid in the best of cement. Embankments of such material we *know* to be safe, because we have tried it and found it so. But should any animal, not even larger than an eel, penetrate an embankment of mere earth below or near the bottom of the "Lake," the whole work must assuredly be destroyed. Common observation and common sense, one would suppose, would suffice to teach even a schoolboy, that a dam built of sod and earth alone is inevitably exposed to the destructive agencies I have mentioned Every builder of such dams can verify the truth of my statement.

For the purpose, then, of insuring entire safety, I submit that, instead of the proposed "puddle" in the middle of the embankment, there should be the very strongest stone and cement wall, or what might perhaps be described by figure of speech, a Gibraltar-Sevastopol fortification. Now, if the proposed "lake" be built of earth alone, as I am told is the plan, I am thoroughly satisfied that the whole work will turn out to be worse than worthless. I venture to say further, that no engineer, who has a reputation to lose, will dare so far as to go on with work of such great magnitude, and the vital interest it sustains to the great City of New-York and its tax-payers, insisting that the proposed reservoir and its embankments may be safely built of earth alone.

A TAX-PAYER.

Important Decision Touching Liquor—The Women Ahead.

On the 8th of July, 1856, in the town of Rockport, Mass., some two hundred of the women of the place got together, proceeded to the different liquor shops, entered them by force, and destroyed the contents of kegs, demijohns and bottles. There was a great time in town that day, and the female mob was not interrupted until its work had been accomplished. The story went the rounds of the papers, and the pluck of the women was loudly extolled by the Maine-Law journals. After a time, however, the affair was forgotten, and nothing has been heard of the parties who performed the feat, until, recently, one of the ladies appeared in Court, vicariously for the rest, as defendant in a suit brought by one of the sufferers. This suit was decided at Salem on Monday last, Chief-Justice SHAW presiding, *in favor of the defendant*,—on the ground that individuals are justified in destroying a nuisance. After hearing Judge SHAW'S charge, the Jury speedily found a verdict.

The parties to the suit were JAMES BROWN *vs* STEPHEN PERKINS and wife. Mrs. P. was one of the two hundred. The Court ruled as follows:

These questions arise here:

1. Can all persons, without process of law, destroy such liquors?
2. Have they the right to use force to enter a place (not being a dwelling-house) for this purpose?
3. Can a large number of persons combine to use force?

1. All persons have a right to abate a public nuisance. As in cases cited by defendants, individuals may cut down a gate erected in a highway, or destroy a bridge thrown over navigable waters. *I am of opinion that liquors kept illegally for sale, with the implements of trade, having been declared, by law a public nuisance, every person may destroy them.*

2. If kept in a shop, not a dwelling-house, it is justifiable to use so much force as is necessary to come at such liquor and vessels, for the purpose of destroying them—a dwelling-house is surrounded with a peculiar sacredness, and in that case the rule would be otherwise. The law abounds in maxims declaring that a man's house is his castle.

3. If the act is justifiable when done by one person, then it is justifiable when done by the combined action of many. If the act is right and one may do it, and if three may do it, I do not see why a hundred may not do it.

It is a high right to be strictly construed. There is danger in taking the law into one's own hands, and that must be a most lamentable state of society where such a necessity exists. I do not see that the presence and approval of husbands and fathers, magistrates, policemen, ministers of the Gospel, and deacons renders such action any the more justifiable, but if unjustifiable would make it all the more formidable.

It is the right of individuals to abate a public nuisance—this right must be most cautiously exercised. If no liquor is found in the shop so entered, or if unnecessary violence is used, or any other articles are taken or destroyed, the justification fails. It must have been kept there for illegal sale. If for sale at all, it was illegal, as the plaintiff has been proven not to have been the authorized town agent. Was it for sale at all? Of this the defendants must satisfy you. *If it were for sale then I hold that they had a right, using as little force as might be and injuring nothing else, to enter the shop in question, and destroy the liquor kept there, with the vessels in which it was kept and the implements of such illegal traffic.*

The Jury returned a verdict for the defendants.

Immigration for Fifteen Years.

The returns made to the State Department, of the number of Immigrants arriving at the ports of the United States in each year since 1844, have been communicated to the House of Representatives. The following table is a recapitulation:

Year.	Males.	Females.	Sex not stated.	Total.
1844	48,897	35,567	—	84,764
1845	69 179	49,511	1,406	119,896
1846	90,974	66,778	897	158 649
1847	139,167	99,325	990	239,482
1848	126,128	92,883	472	229 183
1849	179,256	119 915	512	299,683
1850	200,904	113 392	1,038	315,334
1851	38 282	27.107	181	65,570
1852	245,017	163,745	66	408 828
1853	226 732	164,178	72	400,982
1854	284,887	175,587	—	460,474
1855	140,181	90.283	12	230,476
1856	135,368	89,188	—	224,496
1857	162.538	109.020	—	271,558
Total	2.343,181	1,556,753	7.084	3,907,018

Of the immigrants of last year, 243,562 declared their intention to become citizens. One-third of last year's immigration was German. The year 1850 was census year; hence it is divided in the table.

ADDITIONAL NEWS BY THE EUROHA.

Mr. Bright on the Case of the Imprisoned English Engineers in Naples.

Mr. BRIGHT, M. P., has written the following letter to a friend in Glasgow:

DEAR SIR: I am not surprised at the sympathy felt and expressed in Glasgow for the English Engineers who have suffered so much in Naples. I hope I need not say that I fully unite with you and your neighbors in that sympathy.

Whether you can demand any compensation from the Government of Naples is another question. The English Government has admitted the legality of their capture and of their trial, and, therefore, it may at least be presumed that the matter is free from doubt. I speak of the late Government, whose chief was supposed to be especially watchful over the interests of Englishmen abroad.

If you wish to know the real cause of the long imprisonment of our unfortunate countrymen you may find it in the gross insults heaped upon the Government of Naples, about a year and a half ago, by the Government and press of England. Our Government offered advice to the King of Naples, which being unasked for, was felt to be an insult. It menaced him, and finally withdrew its Minister. Our newspapers uttered the most insolent and silly threats tending to the disturbance of public tranquility in Naples, followed soon after by an attack on the life of the King, or by attempts at insurrection. The menaces were not carried into execution, and England was justly laughed at, and her Minister as justly despised throughout Europe.

The Naples Government, acting under a just irritation, have taken their own course with regard to the English engineers. They have shown that the insults of Lord PALMERSTON and of his press were not forgotten, and that their menaces were unheeded: and our unfortunate countrymen have had to pay a grievous penalty, because our Government and our newspapers have chosen to play the bully. If you want any proof of this, look over the columns of the *Times* and the other organs of the late Government since the Autumn of 1856, and then observe how, immediately on the overthrow of Lord PALMERSTON, the Government of Naples, no longer liable to the charge of being moved by fear of him, ordered the liberation of our countrymen. Mr. WATT and Mr. PARK are living proofs of the natural results of what is called a "spirited foreign policy," which, as I understand it, means in our day, a policy without justice, and without courtesy to foreign nations, especially to such of them as are supposed to be too weak to enter into a struggle with England. I think the Cabinet of Lord PALMERSTON and our newspaper writers should offer compensation to the engineers, for they are the real authors of their grievous misfortunes.

I am, very respectfully yours,
JOHN BRIGHT.

To Mr. JOHN M'ADAM, No. 45 Hyde Park-street, Glasgow.

The Great Fire at Christiania.

Christiana (April 13) Correspondence of London News.

A great fire has taken place at Christiania—a fire so extensive, that had there been the least wind, no doubt by this time three-fourths of the inhabitants would have been houseless; as it is, the devastation has been rapid and fearful. The fire broke out in Skipper Gade, the next street to my office, about 1 in the morning, in the very centre of the town, and in a few hours about sixty houses, some of them among the largest in the place, were reduced to ruins. Although it may be said to have occurred in the very kernel of the town, there were still some old wooden constructions in the back yards, among some of which the fire originated, and spread with a rapidity which defied all the exertions of the firemen, with the imperfect appliances at their disposal. No doubt had these been more ample, and the organization generally more complete, the devouring element would have been kept within bounds, and the calamity the inhabitants are now visited with, have been far less extensive; as it is, about 1,000 people have become houseless, and although the visitation chiefly affects the middle classes, still there are a number of poorer individuals who have lost their whole substance. The value of the fixed property destroyed is estimated at £110,000, and about a similar amount in goods and movables. The loss is thus about £220,000, which, coming so close upon the late monetary derangements, cannot but add somewhat to the general distress. At the same time, it no doubt will be the salvation of many shopkeepers who were tottering, as the unfortunate insurance companies will have to pay for their old stock, &c. Fully two and a-half quarters of the town have been destroyed; but it will be a great gainer in appearance, and at least two years' work is cut out for a great number of artisans and laborers.

The Cruelties of Yeh.

The *Moniteur de la Flotte* publishes a report of an examination of Commissioner YEH on board the *Inflexible*, by an English officer, before the mandarin in question sailed from Hong Kong for Calcutta. It is interesting. We quote a portion of the examination. The cruelties practised by YEH having been alluded to, he said: "Hear me: One of the rebel chiefs was in the habit of having all the prisoners he took from us sawn between two planks. I informed him that I would use reprisals—have his put to death in the same way; but he had previously had not less than 6,000 men, many of them officers, sawn between two planks.

ENGLISH OFFICER—How many prisoners do you think you have executed?

YEH—About 60,000, but the rebels have slaughtered more than 300,000.

ENGLISH OFFICER—You had many people put to death who had nothing to do with the insurrection?

YEH—Why, fancy. The province of Canton is a kind of refuge for all thieves and murderers in the empire who escape from justice. I saw that crimes were frequent, and therefore ordered frequent executions; but the people thus put to death were always thieves or murderers, who almost invariably confessed their crimes.

ENGLISH OFFICER—You don't seem to have been popular in the city.

YEH.—I never discovered that I was unpopular. I know the people feared me and kept quiet. The public peace in the city was not disturbed, trade prospered, and people grew rich. The Emperor, my immortal master, to reward me, had conferred upon me the title Wantzio the highest of all, and had authorized me to take the surname of Mingin-Chin. As to the reproach of having availed myself of my position to accumulate wealth, it is false; I am rich in dignities and titles, but poor in money. A great part of my income I send to my friends and relatives. In the village where I was born I had a temple built at my own expense, and have had several dwellings erected for poor families. My enemies are chiefly in the upper classes. They wish for my downfall in order to take my place.

The *Moniteur de la Flotte* adds that the arrival of the *Inflexible* in Singapore Roads, with YEH on board, had caused a certain sensation among the Chinese population. The *Inflexible* having struck on her arrival, a rumor was got up that it was intended to drown the Viceroy, but it fell naturally when the tide floated the ship off.

Connecticut—Governor Buckingham's Message.

The first message of Governor BUCKINGHAM to the Connecticut Legislature, delivered the 5th inst., is mainly taken up with State affairs. Economy in the expenditure of the public funds is strongly recommended. Scrutiny of claims preferred against the State is urged as indispensable. Last year the expenses of Government were $271,470. The Governor omits to mention the receipts. The principal of the School Fund remains unimpaired, ($2,046,397,) and there is a surplus of $22,000. The one-cent School tax has gained the Treasury $71,440 during the year, added to which is the town deposit fund ($35,000) also for schools. Yet these amounts are said to be little more than half the sum formerly paid upon the rate-bill and property tax. The Normal School is commended to the care of the Legislature; the appropriations expiring this year. Changes in the affairs of the State Reform School are recommended, in order to increase the efficiency of the Institution. No progress has been made in reference to new State-Houses for New-Haven and Hartford. It is recommended, in relation to Joint Stock Companies, that they be required, severally, to place a true valuation upon the credits of their Corporations. The cost of the Railroads in the State is given at $26,423,694, and the following suggestions are offered, for the purpose of the proper government

demand is not active. Sales have been reported since our last of 7,600 bushels, in lots, including White Western at $1 12; fair to prime White Southern at $1 15@$1 28, and damaged do. at $1 08 ₱ bushel. Corn is plentier and cheaper, especially inferior and common qualities. The demand is pretty brisk. Sales 53,000 bushels, at 64c.@65c. for mixed Western, *old* New-Orleans, in very poor condition; 65c.@67½c. for damaged Southern; 70c.@72c. for White, and 72c.@73c. for Yellow, ₱ bushel. Sales have also been reported of 1,300 bushels Rye, chiefly at 66c.@68c., chiefly at 66c., and 1,500 bushels good State Barley, at 63c. ₱ bushel. Barley Malt, 70c.@75c. ₱ bushel. Oats are in limited request at 45c.@47c. for Western; 43c.@45c. for State; 38c.@43c. for Jersey, Pennsylvania and Delaware: and 30c.@36c. for Southern, ₱ bushel.

Receipts of Breadstuffs at Oswego each of the last two seasons to May 1.

	1857.	1858.
Flour, bbls.	28,531	14,700
Wheat, bushels	191,861	486,417
Corn, bushels		48,071
Rye, bushels	10,600	9,081
Barley, bushels	5,753	78,094
Oats, bushels		15,400

HAY—Sales 600 bales at 45c.@60c, cash, ₱ 100 lbs.

HIDES—Are less active, but are firm, to-day. The principal sale was one of 1,600 Dry Texas on terms not disclosed. A lot of Dry Southern brought 14½c., cash, ₱ lb.

IRON—The demand is limited and prices are somewhat nominal.

LEAD—No important movement transpired to-day.

LUMBER—In Chicago, during the week ending May 4, the trade in Lumber was very limited. A good deal of the old stock remained on hand. The receipts of lumber this season, to May 4, amounted to nearly 15,000,000 feet. Saginaw and Green Bay Lumber was held at $10 ₱ M. Manistee Lumber was bringing $6@$8 ₱ M. A cargo from Grand Haven sold at $8 25; one from White Lake at $7 50; one from Grand River at $8; one from Green Bay at $8 50. In Bangor, Me., from Jan. 1, to May 1, the quantity of Lumber surveyed was 8,730,131 feet—including 4,051,527 feet of Spruce, 1,669,750 feet of dry Pine, 1,536,417 feet of green do., and 1,473,431 feet of Hemlock, &c.

MOLASSES—The demand is active yet, and buyers have any existing advantage. New-Orleans, 35c. @36½c.; Porto Rico, 26c.@32c.; Cuba Muscovado, 28c.@31c.; Clayed Cuba, 21c.@23c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Tar and Crude Turpentine are unaltered. Sales have been reported of 530 bbls. Spirits Turpentine, chiefly at 49c., cash, ₱ gallon, with about 2,000 bbls. Common Resin, to arrive, at $1 80, and here at $1 53@$1 55 ₱ 280 lbs., delivered. A moderate inquiry prevails. White and Pale Resin at full prices. WILMINGTON, May 4.—*Turpentine*—Sales yesterday afternoon of only 12 bbls., and this morning 207 do., at $2 85 for Yellow Dip, and $1 75 for Hard, ₱ 280 lbs. *Spirits Turpentine*—Sales yesterday of 400 bbls., at 44c. This morning the price has declined 1c, and 250 bbls. sold at 43c. ₱ gallon. *Resin*—In Common we note sales yesterday of 1,000 bbls., at $1 10 for large bbls., and 1,000 do., at $1 15 ₱ 310 lbs. This morning 50 bbls. No. 2 went at $1 37½ ₱ bbl. *Tar*—Sales yesterday afternoon of 116 bbls., and this morning 47 do., at $1 65 ₱ bbl.

PROVISIONS—Pork opened with renewed firmness, but buyers did not manifest much disposition to pay the prices generally claimed, and the market closed heavily and irregularly. Sales 1,300 bbls., in lots, at $18 37½@$18 50 for Mess; $19 40@$19 50 for Clear; $14 75@$15 for Prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are in demand, and are steady at 8¾c.@10c for Hams, and 6¾c.@7c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon is inactive, at from 8½c.@10c. ₱ lb. Lard is essentially unaltered. Sales 230 bbls., in lots, at 11¾c.@11¾c., ₱ lb. Beef is moderately inquired for, at full rates; sales 300 bbls., in lots, at $12 75@$14 for repacked Western Mess; $14 25@$15 for extra do.; $10 50@$11 50 for Country Mess; and $8@$8 50 for do. Prime, ₱ bbl. Prime Mess Beef, $18@$22 ₱ tc. Beef Hams, $16@$18 ₱ bbl. Butter is in fair request, at 11c.@23c. for Ohio; 16c.@25c. for common to very good State; and 26c.@28c. for prime to choice State, ₱ lb. Cheese is in demand at 6¾c.@8¾c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Sales 550 tcs. at $3 62½@$4 25, for fair to choice, ₱ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—With a lively inquiry, mainly on speculation, prices have improved a shade, closing very firmly. Sales have been reported since our last of 2,300 hhds.—including Cuba at 5½c.@6¾c.; Porto Rico, at 6c.@7¼c.; New-Orleans at 6¾c.@6¾c., and Melado at 3¾c.@4c., usual terms, ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 10,000 lbs. prime at 10¼c. ₱ lb.

TOBACCO—The rainy weather checks business. Prices are sustained. Sales since Tuesday, 103 hhds. Kentucky at 6½c.@14c.; 54 cases Seed Leaf at 8c.@ 22c.; 23 cases Florida, at 15c.@20c; 69 bales Havana, and 200 bales Jiquani, on terms not disclosed.

WHALEBONE—Some Ochotsk has been sold, here, at $1 15, cash, ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 300 bbls., in lots, at 20½c.@21c., cash, ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Shipowners continued to ask high rates, which had the effect of restricting engagements. For Liverpool—Cotton, 3-16d. ₱ lb.; Flour, 2s. 4½d.@2s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 7½d. @8d. ₱ bushel; Resin, 2s. 3d.@2s.6d. ₱ bbl.; Beef, 4s. 3d.@4s. 6d. ₱ tc., and Heavy Goods, 20s.@25s. ₱ ton. For London—Flour, 2s. 3d.@ 2s. 6d.; Pork, 2s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; Pork and Beef, 3s. 9d. @5s. 3d. ₱ tc.; Naval Stores, 2s. 3d.@2s. 6d. ₱ 280 lbs.; Heavy Goods, 22s. 6d.@27s. 6d. ₱ ton. For other ports proportionate rates.

Weekly Review of the Chicago Grain Market.

From the Chicago Times, May 5.

The Wheat market has been very active all the week, at about a cent advance over last week's figures. On Monday, however, a slight decline took place, and the market closes quiet, but firm, at 64½c. on board, and 62c. in store.

Among the sales of Spring Wheat have been 125,000 bushels, in cargoes and smaller lots, at 66c. on board; 65c. afloat, and 64c. in store; 100,000 bushels in the same lots at 66c.@67c. on board, 65c. afloat, and 64c. @66c. in store; 50,000 bushels, mostly in lots of less than 10,000 bushels each, at 65c.@66c. on board, and 62c.@63c.@64c. in store; 100,000 bushels in cargoes and smaller lots, at 65c.@65½c. on board, and 63c. in store; and another 100,000 bushels in the same lots at the same rates; 50,000 bushels at 65c. on board, and 50,000 bushels at 61c @62c., in store.

The Corn market has been active all the week, the demand being greater the supply. The sales of this week have been greater than those of last, and amount to nearly 300,000 bushels. An advance in prices of 3 or 4 cents ₱ bushel has taken place during the week. The best White Corn from the southern part of the State and the region of the Ohio River, has sold freely at 50c.@52c. on board. Other good white and yellow sold at 46c.@48c. on board, and 42c. @44c. in store. Good sound Corn may be sure of commanding 48c. in store and 50c. on board.

Oats have been uncertain and fluctuating. Sales have been made as high as 30c. on board, but closing rates are 29c., and 27c. in store.

There is but little demand for Barley. The best commands 36c., but it is rarely that over 35c. is paid.

Rye is quiet, distillers being about the only purchasers. They pay 50c.@55c.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PATENT LIGHTS FOR VAULTS, AREAS AND SKYLIGHTS.

The subscribers call the attention of the public to their method of illuminating and ventilating vaults and areas, secured to them by the following patents:

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Geo. R. JACKSON'S Conical Vault-light, reissued Jan 19, 1858.

Geo. R. JACKSON'S Grooved Vault-light, patented March 16, 1858.

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From the Rochester Democrat.

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PUBLIC MEETINGS.

THE AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY will hold its Anniversary Meetings at Mozart Hall, No. 663 Broadway, as follows:

TUESDAY MORNING, 10 A. M.—Speakers: WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON, Miss FRANCES ELLEN WATKINS, of Baltimore, C. LENOX REMOND, and WENDELL PHILLIPS.

TUESDAY EVENING, 7½ o'clock.—Speakers: The Rev. THEODORE PARKER, EDMUND QUINCY, Esq., of Dedham, Mass., and others.

WEDNESDAY, 10 A. M.—Speakers: The Rev. W. H. FURNESS, D. D., of Philadelphia; WM. WELLS BROWN, of Massachusetts; PARKER PILLSBURY, of Concord, N. H.

WEDNESDAY, 3 P. M.—Speakers: The Rev. N. R. JOHNSON, of Tepeham, Vt.; J. MILLER MCKIM, of Philadelphia, and others.

To defray expenses, 10 cents admission will be charged at each session.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY.—The Anniversary Celebration of this Institution will be held at Cooper Institute, 8th st., between 3d and 4th avs., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 12, 1858. Addresses will be delivered by the Rt. Rev. Bishop MCILVAINE, of Ohio; the Rev. T. L. CUYLER, of New-York; the Hon. JOHN N. WILDER, of Rochester, and the Rev. L. M. PEASE. Exercises to commence at 7½ o'clock. Singing by the children of the House, 300 of whom will be present.

SENIOR VETERAN CORPS OF 1812 WILL meet at No 4 City Hall-place, next corner Chambers-st., on SUNDAY, May 9, at 3 o'clock P. M., to attend Divine Service, in a body, at Trinity Church, Broadway, corner of Rector-st. Sermon by the Rev. Mr. OGLESBY. Let every Veteran be present. By order
ISAAC M. PEIFFE, Adjutant. H. RAYMOND, Colonel.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY.—NOTICE.—THE annual meeting of members of this Association will be held at Clinton Hall, Astor place, TUESDAY EVENING, May 11, at 8 o'clock. The election for officers of the Association for the ensuing year will take place TUESDAY, May 18. Polls open from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.
W. M. PURDY, Recording Secretary.

THE CANAL-STREET TEMPERANCE Society meet at Bleecker Buildings, corner of Bleecker and Morton sts., on SUNDAY EVENING. The meeting will be addressed by the Hon. E. L. SNOW and R. N. HAVENS, Esq. The friends of temperance are invited to attend.
JOHN QUA, President.
WM. NASH, Secretary.

PUBLIC LECTURES.

BY PARTICULAR DESIRE—LECTURE ON the Poets and Poetry of Ireland, in answer to Charles Mackay, by Miss TERESA ESMONDE, with illustration of Moore's melodies by Madame DE LUSSAN, at the Brooklyn Athenæum, on MONDAY EVENING, May 1, 1858. Madame DE LUSSAN will sing eight favorite melodies. To commence at 8 o'clock. Tickets 50 cents.

ANDREW JACKSON DAVIS WILL DELIVER a discourse before the New-York Spiritual Association, TO-MORROW, (Sunday,) at Dodworth Hall, No. 806 Broadway, at 10½ o'clock, A. M., on *The Genius of Reform*, and at 7½ o'clock P. M., on *Magnetism and Dynamism*.

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Madame ANNA DE LAGRANGE
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previous to their departure for Europe, on May 19, propose giving
THREE REPRESENTATIONS
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Principal rôles by
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Director.....Signor NICOLAO.

The Tickets for the first representation will be on sale at BREUSING'S and HALL'S Music Stores, and Burton's Theatre, on Saturday Morning.

The price for Choice Seats in the Dress Circle, Orchestra Stalls, Parquette and Balcony will be $1 50.

Secured Seats or Tickets of Admission in and for the Dress and First Circles, at $1, will be on sale on Monday Morning.

Tickets for the Family Circle can be obtained on the evening of performance at 50 cents.

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SIGNOR NICOLAO.

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Lessee and director.....B. Ullman
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THIS SATURDAY, at 1. Doors open at 12½.
Admission.....50 cents
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CARL FORMES.
Sixth night of the
GOTHAM QUADRILLE and TELEGRAPH POTPOURRI, on popular American airs,
WITH BRILLIANT SOLOS AND VARIATIONS,
D'ANGRI, FORMES.
THE MAGNIFICENT ORCHESTRA.
Overture (Zampa.) Quadrille (The Spanish.) Polka (Quistiti.) Aria (Betly.)—D'Angri. Golden-Wing Waltz (Labitzky.) Overture (Freyschutz.) The Magic Flute (Formes.) Rakoczi March (Berlioz.) The Bay of Biscay (Formes.) Gotham and Telegraph Quadrille. Annen Polka (Strauss.) New Lancers.

TO THE PUBLIC.—With to-day's Matinée closes the first month of the Musard Concerts. Their success, notwithstanding the unremittingly unpropitious weather, has been such so as to encourage the Director in carrying out his intention of giving every year a regular season of instrumental concerts of the highest class, on the same plan, which will alternate with the Opera season.
The Director begs to announce
THE FIFTH AND LAST WEEK OF
THE MUSARD CONCERTS.
After which Mr. Musard will leave for other cities, to return to New-York in the Summer.
PROGRAMME FOR NEXT WEEK.
Monday and Thursday—Musard Concerts.
Tuesday and Friday—Oratorio Nights.
On Wednesday—Mendelssohn Night.
On Saturday—Musard Matinée.
NOTICE.—On Tuesday—THE MESSIAH.
The sale of seats commences on Monday.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
SATURDAY, May 8,
FIRST NIGHT
of
A NEW COMEDY,
entitled
AMERICANS IN PARIS;
Or,
A GAME AT DOMINOES,
written expressly for this company by one of the most distinguished literary men of America, with beautiful
SCENERY AND APPOINTMENTS,
and the following cast:

Arthur Morris, a gentleman of New-York	Mr. Lester
Dr. Bothera	Mr. Blake
Monsieur Lamouret	Mr. Davenport
Col. De Sabres	Mr. Grosvenor
Mons. De Lucernay	Mr. Tree
Baptiste, waiter at the *café*	Mr. Jeffries
Joseph	Mr. Parsloe
Amelia Morris	Mrs. Hoey
Madame Bothera	Miss Mary Gannon

The scenery will include an elegant drawing-room in Paris, and the interior of a *café* and restaurant near the Grand Opera.

Other attractive entertainments will be given, supported by Mr. Sloan, Mr. T. B. Johnston, Mrs. Vernon, Mr. Whiting &c.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Two Performances To-day—
AFTERNOON and EVENING.
AFTERNOON at 2—Grand Juvenile Entertainment.
EVENING at 7—Antoine Ravel's Farewell Benefit.
PROGRAMME FOR THE AFTERNOON ENTERTAINMENT:
Gabriel Ravel in two characters.
Marietta Zanfretta, Young America,
Antoine and Jerome.
Marzetta as the Ape.
THE MILLINERS.
EVOLUTIONS ON THE TIGHT ROPE.
PONGO, THE INTELLIGENT APE.
Doors open at 1; commence at 2; conclude at 4, in time for all the cars and boats.
PROGRAMME FOR THE EVENING, AT 8, AND FOR ANTOINE RAVEL'S FAREWELL BENEFIT.
Extraordinary Attractions—Four Entertainments
The Conscript by Antoine.
New Divertissement by the Ballet Company.
THE GREEN MONSTER.
The White Knight by the great Clown.....Antoine
A Grand Ascension from the back of the Stage to the Dome of the Theatre, by the Great Artists.
Gabriel Ravel, Marietta Zanfretta,
Angelo Chiarini, Young America.
Doors open at 7; to commence at 8.
ADMISSION TO EACH PERFORMANCE:
Tickets, 50 cents; upper boxes, 25 cents; children,

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 8, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—price Two Cents; served at 12½ cents a week; mailed, Six Dollars a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year; two copies, to one address, for Five Dollars.

The WEEKLY TIMES—Two Dollars a year; ten copies, to one address, for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies, to one address, for Twenty Dollars. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.*

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times, New-York City."

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Fourteenth-street—At 1 P. M.—Matinee.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and Broome—Americans in Paris.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—The Green Monster—The Milliners—Tight Rope.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Blanche of Brandywine.

BURTON'S THEATRE—The Musard Ball—Monsieur Mallet—This House to be Sold—The Kentuckian.

BOWERY THEATRE—Douglas—La Tour de Nesle—Nick of the Woods.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE, Chatham-street—New-York Firemen—Dumb Man of Manchester.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—Bride of an Evening.

NO. 444 BROADWAY—Mat Peel's Original Campbel Minstrels—Ethiopian Minstrelsy.

WOOD'S BUILDING—Wood's Minstrels—Ethiopian Minstrelsy—Sleigh Ride.

Mails Closé at Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.....3½ P. M
North and West Way Mail.....5½ A. M.
Western Mail *viâ* Erie Railroad...5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
South and Southwestern Mail.....7 A. M. and 4½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Railroad.....5½ A. M. and 2 P. M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.....4 P. M.

Ocean Steamers.

The *Kangaroo* leaves New-York for Liverpool.....May 8
The *Arabia* leaves New-York for Liverpool.....May 12
The *Ariel* leaves New-York for Southampton.....May 15
The *Star of the West* leaves N. Y. for Aspinwall...May 20

The New-York Times Office.

The NEW-YORK TIMES is now Edited, printed and published in the new TIMES BUILDING upon the Park, opposite the City Hall. In consequence of the increase of our advertising patronage, we have enlarged the size of our sheet, by extending the length of its columns, and shall now be able, we trust, to find room for all the current news of the day, with the Political, Literary and general miscellany, which our readers have a right to expect. As we have only one of Hoe's new Ten-Cylinder Lightning Presses as yet in working order, we shall be unable for a few days to issue our usual Evening Edition;—subscribers at a distance will receive the morning issue instead of it. In the course of two or three weeks we shall have other Presses erected, and shall then be able more fully to meet the expectations of the public.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. Mason presented the credentials of the Hon. Thomas L. Clingman, appointed a Senator from North Carolina, by the Governor of that State, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of the Hon. Asa Biggs. Mr. Biggs was appointed the other day United States District Judge. The Senate then adjourned on account of the death of the Hon Josiah J. Evans, a member of that body from the State of South Carolina, who died very suddenly on Thursday night. In the House of Representatives, Mr. Clingman, of North Carolina, announced the fact of his being commissioned by the Governor of his State to fill a seat in the Senate, and in some graceful remarks took leave of his associates in the House. Mr. Stephens moved the postponement of the Minnesota bill till Tuesday next, and by general consent the motion prevailed. On motion of Mr. Bonham, of South Carolina, the House adjourned, as was understood, on account of the death of Senator Evans.

The Hon. Josiah J. Evans, a Senator in Congress from the State of South Carolina, died very suddenly, on Thursday evening. During that day he was in his seat, in the apparent enjoyment of good health. In consequence of this event both Houses adjourned yesterday morning. Although a public man of standing and influence at home, Senator Evans was not much known to the country at large. We are therefore unable to present any particulars of his life and acts. Like all the politicians of that State, he was ardently devoted to the interests of the South, and especially to those of South Carolina. His term as a Senator would expire with the present Congress, March 4, 1859.

According to a correspondent of the *Pennsylvanian*, the Secretary of the Navy has ordered the United States steam-frigate *Colorado*, the flagship of the Home Squadron, now fitting out at Norfolk, to touch on her outward trip at St. Domingo and inquire into the state of our affairs on that island. The commander of the squadron will carry out instructions, which are now being prepared, and a rigid investigation will be made, and reparation demanded.

The *Black Warrior*, which arrived at New-Orleans yesterday, from this port, *viâ* Havana, reports considerable excitement at the latter place, on account of the detention of American vessels by British cruisers, and insults to the American flag. A determination was expressed by several of the captains in port to resist any attempts to board and search their vessels.

A robbery of $4,000 was committed in Jackson, Miss., about a month ago, by a family of gipsies, traveling under the name of Heath, and consisting of a man, his wife and two children. Mr. E. Moody, the person who lost the money, having occasion to suspect that the robbers had gone to New-York, informed Mayor Tiemann, by letter, of the facts, a day or two since, describing the suspected persons, and also the lost money, which consisted of large bills, mostly upon Western Banks. Sergeant Crofts has learned that the bills were sold to a broker in Wall-street, but he has not been able to trace the guilty parties further.

A woman named Phœbe Westlake, a widow, residing in Chester, Orange County, in this State, was on Thursday arrested on suspicion of poisoning several persons, and confessed to having administered poison to a Mrs. Fielder, who died, and to Mr. J. B. Tuthill, who has recovered. The woman committed suicide on the night after her arrest, by taking a dose of her favorite poison—arsenic.

Yesterday forenoon a desperate fight occurred in Philadelphia between the Shiffler and the Moyamensing Hose Companies, in which the latter were driven from their carriage, which was run down to one of the wharves and thrown overboard in sixty feet of water, after being battered and broken considerably. Pistol shots were exchanged during the *mêlée*, but no one was injured by them. A deadly feud has existed between the two companies for a long period, and it is feared that this transaction may lead to something more serious.

Judge Russell's action in the recent attempt of Mr. Ullman to prevent Messrs. Wilkes and Darcie, of *Porter's Spirit of the Times*, from entering the Academy of Music, led to further issues yesterday. Affidavits were made before the Mayor by Messrs. Darcie, Brent and Williams, asking for the arrest of Judge Russell for disorderly and riotous conduct. A warrant for his arrest was granted by Justice Welsh; but, although the Judge, with his legal adviser, A. Oakey Hall, Esq., went to the Mayor's office, to Essex Market Police Court and to the Tombs to present himself to the authorities, he was not arrested at a very late hour last night.

The Special Committee on Washington Market met yesterday, to deliberate and report to the Board, as to the disputed question respecting the tenancy of the stands in Washington Market. There was a great crowd of interested dealers. After hearing evidence, the Committee stated they had determined to report to the Board in favor of sustaining the dealers against the claim set up for the State.

Charles Heath, one of the old Police, while at work with Owen McCoy upon a scaffolding in the dry dock, near Market-street, yesterday forenoon, became exasperated at McCoy and knocked him off the scaffolding, fracturing his thigh, dislocating his shoulder, and severely injuring him internally. It is feared he cannot recover. Coroner Connery took the *ante-mortem* statement of McCoy, and issued a warrant for the arrest of Heath, who gave bail in $3,000 to appear for examination when called for.

Messrs. Dancy, Magan, Burt and Williams, arrested, on Tuesday night, by the order of Sergeant Berney, of the Mayor's Squad, on charge of keeping faro establishments, were, yesterday, brought before Recorder Barnard for examination and discharged, the arrest being, in the Recorder's opinion, clearly illegal, no warrant having been issued and no offence having been proven against the parties.

The trial of Pameza Cox for arson in the third degree, was continued yesterday. The Jury retired to consider their verdict, about 5½ o'clock, and remained in deliberation for four hours, when they returned into Court with a verdict of Guilty and a recommendation to mercy. Sentence was deferred.

The General Markets, yesterday, exhibited less vigor for Cotton. Flour was heavy and languid. Wheat continued depressed, with many more sellers than buyers. The demand was very limited. Corn was plenty and less valuable—hence it was more sought after. An improved demand prevailed for Coffee, Rice and Sugars, and the latter closed higher. Provisions were moderately dealt in at about previous figures, though Pork closed irregularly. No important alteration occurred in other branches of trade.

Admission of New States—Oregon and Minnesota.

In spite of the fuss made about the right of the people in every new State to regulate their own affairs, the current debates in Congress show how little importance attaches to theoretical systems and platforms, when they conflict with desired action upon specific subjects. For the last three or four years the country has been convulsed by the discussion concerning the admission of new States. The main point taken has been that Congress had no right to inquire into the provisions of the Constitution which any new State might present for admission to the Union—further than to see that it was Republican in form. Beyond this, Congress could not go without invading the sovereignty of the people. It had no right to inquire whether it admitted or excluded Slavery—whether it invited or proscribed foreigners—whether it tolerated or prohibited banks, or anything of the kind. All these were matters of purely local concern, and their control must be left exclusively to the people themselves.

All through the Kansas discussion, this was the doctrine upon which most stress was laid. But, now that the Kansas question has been disposed of, and other States are applying for admission, the doctrine seems to be discarded altogether. Members of Congress, on all sides, plunge into a dissection of the Constitutions of Oregon and Minnesota with as much freedom and zest as if the principle of popular sovereignty had never been heard of. One finds fault with one provision, another with some other: they apparently agree upon nothing except the absolute and indefeasible right of Congress to enforce upon every new State the duty of making such a Constitution as shall please the majority of its members. In the case of Oregon, Senator Fessenden, of Maine, declares that he will not vote for her admission, because her Constitution excludes negroes from the State. Mr. Seward dislikes the exclusion, but will vote for admission in spite of it. Mr. Trumbull does not object to the Anti-Negro clause because he has never believed that we were under any obligation to put negroes on an equal footing with whites; but he intends to vote against the admission of Oregon for lack of an enabling act, and of all regularity in the formation of the Constitution. Mr. Wade objects to the Constitution, because it excludes Chinamen; and when we begin, he says, to make distinctions among foreigners, there is no telling where we shall stop. Southern Senators, we are bound to say, generally base their opposition upon other grounds—Mr. Mason and Mr. Iverson urging the smallness of population as the consideration which would weigh the most with them.

In the House the admission of Minnesota is resisted almost exclusively because her Constitution admits to the right of suffrage, not only citizens, but "all persons of foreign birth who shall have declared their *intention* to become citizens." Mr. Davis, of Maryland, made this the ground of objection, which he urged at length and with great force,—and he will be sustained in it, as a matter of course, by the American Party. The question involved is one of a good deal of difficulty,—but there can be no doubt that Mr. Davis is right in the principle upon which his action rests. There can be no good reason for admitting aliens to vote, if there is to be any such thing as citizenship maintained. The Constitution confers upon Congress the right to make "uniform laws on the subject of naturalization,"—and it has exercised this right. It has prescribed the terms upon which foreigners may be admitted to citizenship: and the obvious intent, both of the Constitution and of Congress, was to limit the right of suffrage,—the sovereignty of the country,—to its own citizens, native and naturalized according to law. This intent has been wholly defeated in several States—Illinois among the number—by the passage of separate naturalization acts of their own, completely nullifying the restrictions imposed by Congress. This practice has been justified upon the ground of State sovereignty and by the plea that every State had a right to say upon what conditions any portion of its inhabitants might vote for State officers and take part in other operations of the State Government. If the State governments alone were concerned, there might be force in this argument; but by the Constitution the qualification for electors of members of Congress is made the same as that of voters for the most numerous branch of the State Legislatures. When a State, therefore, prescribes the qualifications of voters for its own State officers, it is also prescribing rules for the election of members of Congress. The result is, that while New-York excludes foreigners from the right of suffrage, Illinois admits them: and the "uniformity" which the Constitution expressly empowers Congress to secure is utterly destroyed.

It is impossible to vindicate the practice of admitting aliens to vote, upon any principle either of justice, of law or of expediency,—and the provision in the Constitution of Minnesota to which Mr. Davis objects is one which should never find a place in the Constitution of any State. It is not quite so clear, however, that this constitutes a proper ground for refusing the application of Minnesota for admission into the Union. While other States are allowed thus to confer the right of suffrage upon aliens, and while the right of Minnesota herself to do so *after* admission is expressly conceded, it does not seem worth while to make it a reason for refusing her application. The proper remedy should be sought in another direction. Congress should enforce its own right to *exclusive* legislation upon this subject, and refuse to recognize the right of any person to a seat in the House of Representatives who was elected by the votes of unnaturalized aliens.

There is another feature in the current debates worthy of attention. While the Kansas question was pending, it was constantly asserted that the Southern party would resist the admission of any *free* State, until Kansas should come in as a Slave State. The question of admitting Kansas has been referred to the people;—and now the principal opposition to the admission of two new Free States comes from the Free-State members, or those who acted with them on the Kansas question. In the Senate the opposition to Oregon comes mainly from the Republicans, and in the House it is said a strong effort is making to unite the South Americans and the Republicans against Minnesota. The party bearings of the question would probably explain this singular fact.

A Police Justice on Circuit Duty.

The effects of the Mayor's crusade against the gamblers and policy dealers are being neutralized in a very curious manner. One, at least, of the Magistrates of this City devotes himself steadily to the business of setting the prisoners at liberty immediately after their arrest, without any examination and without assigning any reason. Justice Brennan is the judicial gentleman who labors most assiduously in this high vocation, and if such a supposition were not impossible with regard to a man of his standing, we should come to the conclusion that he was in the pay of the leading criminals of the city. He seems to spend the night, as well as a large portion of the day, in prowling about from Station-house to Station-house for the purpose of setting loose any scoundrels whom the Police may have immured. Two or three days ago the Captain of a sloop was set upon by a gang of rowdy boatmen and brutally beaten for having innocently landed on a wharf, of which they claimed exclusive possession. Immediately before the assault the assailants were observed in consultation with the ever-present Brennan. Immediately after it one of them was arrested, but Brennan being "on hand," court was opened then and there, and the culprit was instantly discharged. On Wednesday night a descent was made on a number of gambling houses, and the inmates taken into custody and carried off to the Eighth Ward Station-house. In the course of his nightly circuit, Brennan arrived soon after, had the prisoners brought before him, and without a word of examination set them at liberty. Passing on to the Fourteenth Ward, on the same mission, he met with a rebuff from the officer in charge, and left in disgust. But one of his coadjutors, Alderman Tuomey, arrived soon after, and the Inspector being better advised in the interval, allowed him to do what Brennan had left undone, and empty the cells.

We are aware that practices of this sort have prevailed for a long while; but that, instead of being a reason for allowing them to continue, is a strong reason for stopping them at once. We can hardly believe it possible, bad as New-York has been, that the mass of the citizens are aware that criminals are every night taken out of the hands of the police by persons exercising the authority of City magistrates, and who have been clothed with it for the express purpose of enforcing the laws. In riots, and all violations of the peace on a large scale, there are invariably friends of the lawbreakers amongst the Aldermen, who discharge them *sans oyer, ni terminer*. It is of course impossible, as long as the present mode of electing public officers prevails, to prevent political relations from interfering in some degree with the course of justice; but when Police Justices are found in open league with criminals of all classes and grades, it is high time to make some change. We should like to know what earthly use there was in making such prodigious efforts to reform the police, and elect Mayor Tiemann, if Justices are allowed to extricate their friends from the hands of the officers without even the forms of law. Aldermen are *ex officio* magistrates we are sorry to say, but they are so in virtue of a precedent established when Aldermen were men of decent lives and unblemished reputation, men whom their fellow-citizens elected because they respected them. They should cease to be so now that they are often selected from among the dregs of the populace, prize-fighters, grog-shop keepers, bullies, and kindred characters.

As regards the Police Justices, and notably as regards Justice Brennan, we would ask whether it is possible that in a City like New-York there is no means of getting rid of a magistrate who thus prostitutes his office to aid offenders? Can persons of this stamp go circuit from Station-house to Station-house, and perform a general jail delivery in each in defiance of the Police? Governor King, we are sorry to say, is very ready in undertaking the responsibility of pardoning criminals. He has turned a very respectable batch of them loose on the public since he has come into office, in spite of the horrible insecurity of life and property in which we live; but it is very difficult to get him to assume the responsibility which the law imposes on him of punishing corrupt and base officials, and repressing scandals and abuses. He refused to adjudicate in Connery's case, upon the ground that whether the learned Doctor was a bad or good Coroner, it was the people's affair, since they chose to elect him. The natural consequence of this monstrous doctrine is, that once a bad man gets into office, he may play any pranks he pleases as long as his term lasts, and there is no remedy. If we suffer this to prevail, we had better pack up our traps, and leave New-York to the pugilists and groggery keepers. Happily, however, it has no better foundation than the Governor's timidity, and in the hope that the Winter has braced his nerves, we beg to invite him to do his duty, and commence by performing it upon Mathew T. Brennan. Brennan is a Police magistrate—and uses his authority for the purpose of screening criminals from punishment. His conduct is not only grossly corrupt, but his modes of procedure are grossly illegal. He has repeatedly discharged prisoners in custody for probable cause, without hearing any evidence and without instituting any inquiry or examination, and he makes a practice of doing so. For these reasons we ask for his removal, and His Excellency will employ himself much more profitably in seeing about it, than in picking out subjects for pardon.

A Woman's Right Which Ought Not to Be Questioned.—Among the important questions which have been debated by the Scientific Convention in Baltimore is one, whether women generally shall be eligible to membership of their body. But this is a right which has already been conceded by the admission of Maria Mitchel, the Astronomer of Nantucket, and of Mrs. Morris, the Geologist. Women have a right to be admitted to Scientific Congresses by virtue of their attainments, just as men have. It is not a question of gallantry, nor of courtesy, nor expediency. The object of such associations is the promotion of science, and whoever can be rendered serviceable for the accomplishment of that object, has a right to membership without respect to sex or condition. It would not read well in history, that Mrs. Sommerville, for example, had been excluded from a Scientific Convention because she was a woman.

Turks and Christians—Excess of Turkish Civility.

The public will be gratified to learn, from the correspondence published yesterday, between Fuad Pacha and Mr. Brown, and Mr. Brown and Mayor Tiemann, and Mayor Tiemann and the Common Council, that Messrs. Boole and Van Tine, with their ham sandwiches and sherry, have been the means of strengthening those harmonious relations which exist between the Turkish Government and our own. The load that has been taken off our minds by this information was certainly hard to bear, and we are glad to be rid of it. There could not be a better proof, however, of the lamentable pitch of weakness and degeneracy to which the Sublime Porte has sunk, than the manner in which His Imperial Majesty and the Grand Medjlis have received Mr. Brown's reports of Boole's and Van Tine's civilities. Their treatment of the unfortune Mohammed Pacha, aided and abetted as they were by that distinguished tergyman, Mr. Oscanyan, was such as would, one hundred and fifty years ago, have led to serious consequences at Constantinople. In the first place Brown, instead of receiving complimentary letters from the Vizir, would have been sent to the Seven Towers, and left to reflect at his leisure upon the beautics of municipal Government. In the next place, the janissaries would have made a vigorous onslaught, first upon all Americans at Pera, and then upon giaours generally, pressing hardest, of course, upon the Greeks, as the very essence of infidel abomination; and the leading members of the Turkish Government, after giving a very unsatisfactory account of their past relations with all our mothers and sisters, would have settled down into sanguinary contempt for our whole nation.

We, too, would have acted differently at home, of course, supposing New-York to have been then a large city, &c., &c. The citizens, in order to avenge Brown and the rest of their countrymen, would have risen in their wrath, hanged the Committee of Reception, and vigorously pursued Oscanyan, who would doubtless have been Oriental enough to have made his escape to the wilderness. An act of the Legislature would then have been passed at the ensuing session, restraining the Corporation from receiving Mussulman Ambassadors, through the medium of Aldermen, keepers of the most limited education, or making them a raree show for the benefit of Ward politicians. A conciliatory embassy would then have been sent by the General Government to the Grand Seignior, with a few peace offerings, exemplifying the varied productions of the country. Some hog, hominy and whisky from the sunny South, and a few clocks, pairs of shoes and pumpkins from Yankeedom, would have impressed upon His Highness' mind the desirability of cultivating our good-will, and refraining from cutting off Mr. Brown's head.

The turn things have in reality taken is a striking proof of the evanescence of earthly greatness. *Sic transit gloria mundi!* Boole and Van Tine, of the New-York Common Council, may feed a Pacha of three tails upon wine and pork, parade him up and down the streets for a whole week, like a circus elephant, spit oceans of saliva on the floor of his room, and the Grand Vizir writes a letter of thanks for it all. Certainly nothing which has occurred in modern times, not even the British successes in India, or the rebellion in China, illustrate more vividly the completeness of the change which the relations between the East and West have undergone since the days of Solyman the Magnificent.

We are very glad, we need hardly say, that the Sublime Porte looks on the matter in this light. The Sultan must know we meant well, at all events. Disgustingly vulgar he may think us, but he doubtless makes allowances for a nation whose Metropolis is governed by such people as formed Mehemet Pacha's Committee of Reception. For our part, however, we wish he would choose some more practical way of evincing his good-will towards us.

It is neither Committees of Reception nor complimentary letters which will lead to that "increase of commercial intercourse" after which Mayor Tiemann sighs. *Our* trade with Turkey will increase, not in proportion to the Sultan's love for us, but in proportion to the prosperity of Turkey herself. If his Majesty puts into execution the reforms he has already put on paper; if he takes care that his subjects are equal before the law, without distinction of creed, and that not in Stamboul only, but in the Provinces, the laws are faithfully enforced; if he guarantees to all ranks and conditions of his people security for their lives and for the fruits of their labor, he will not only bring about a state of things such as Turkey has never yet seen, but create new and lasting titles to our friendship and esteem.

The American Association.—The scientific body which has just closed its annual session at Baltimore, is to migrate Northward next year. It will next sit at Springfield, Mass. None of its sessions have been held in Massachusetts since the meeting in Cambridge, eight years ago. In the interval, it has traveled about the country, from Cincinnati to Albany, from Albany to Montreal, once at Washington, never further South than that point, except one semi-annual Session at Charleston, and has wound up its Southern trips for the present at Baltimore, where the proverbial hospitality of the citizens seems to have been literally showered upon it. This City is carefully shunned, probably for the reason that the members cherish a remembrance of the peculiarly cool reception the New-Yorkers accorded the old "Association of Geologists and Naturalists," when that body met here in 1846. The Association was, at that period, but the germ of the present body. The title, charged at Philadelphia, in 1848, to the more expansive and pretentious one of the "American Association for the Advancement of Science," now expresses more clearly the objects contemplated in its formation. The old Association, though primarily intended for the benefit of the two classes of investigators indicated in the original cognomen, really gave heed to a great deal more than Geology and Natural History, and the migratory character of the organization was one of its peculiarities at the start. The Association has become a fixed institution, is prosperous and healthy, publishes valuable volumes of yearly Transactions, and is doing a good work for American Science. But, not unlike many other excellent enterprises, it is in danger of being killed by kindness. Doors fly open at its approach; Corporations of cities give it the freedom of their burghs; Mayors institute magnificent entertainments in its honor, (New-York always excepted;) the wealthiest citizens vie with each other to do honor to the distinguished gentlemen who compose its membership; and, between *fêtes* and addresses of welcome, excursions and visits, rich viands and abundant wines, the body is fast assuming the character—not inaptly described by a surfeited member at the Baltimore meeting—of a vast migratory body fed and lodged at other people's expense. It is no wonder that the hard-working men of science in the country, whose forte is to break rocks or inhale bad gases in a laboratory, sometimes seek in vain at these meetings for cosy opportunities of conference with others, as diligent laborers as themselves, but who are deterred from attending these Conventions, simply through fear of the ordeal of brilliant parties and unnumbered festivities.

Reciprocity with Canada.—Complaints are made by the Canadians that the objects of the Reciprocity Treaty, so far as they are concerned, have of late been thwarted by a Mr. Moore, claiming to be the American Consul-General at Montreal. This functionary, professing to act under instructions from the Treasury Department, which, if genuine, would seem to be both novel and vexatious, has appointed Consular agents in most of the principal Canadian towns, whose business it is to collect $2 as certificate fees, upon shipments to the United States. Property under $100 in value, is exempt, but all parcels worth that that sum or upwards, must pay, though declared by the treaty entitled to free entry. The pretext for this exaction, is said to be that a Consular certificate is required to prevent detention at the frontier, which every one acquainted with the trade between Canada and the States knows to be sheer nonsense. Our provincial neighbors look upon the proceeding as merely a Yankee trick to support office-holders by a levy of contributions upon their goods. And certainly there is too much probability in their interpretation of the case.

The commerce arising under the Reciprocity Treaty is too valuable to ourselves, to be placed in jeopardy by any sharp practice. Let us have an explanation from the Department at Washington. If the proceeding is justifiable, we wish to know it; if wrong, it cannot too soon be stopped.

A Troublesome Individual.—Mr. Eli Thayer is a very large thorn in the side of our Southern brethren. They worry and frighten themselves with him beyond conception or belief. In fact he answers the same purpose for the chivalry as a church-yard ghost among children.

The enormities of which he is the author surpass the limits of computation. We hear of him one day, purchasing lands in Virginia and placing a thrifty colony of live Yankees thereon, in utter derogation of the idleness and decay which constitute the pride of the Old Dominion. Again he has the audacity to propose in Congress, of which he insists on being a member, to people Central America with emigrants from the Free States. To the great scandal of the F. F, V.'s he unblushingly avows himself in favor of industry, enterprise and profitable investments. By recourse to such base methods, he has the Southrons at a disadvantage. If he would but bluster and fight, they could confront him with confidence. But his chosen weapons they do not understand.

A new complaint has been started by a Georgia paper, against this pestilent Eli Thayer. He is interested in the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railröad, which road is alleged to be neither more nor less than an Abolition wedge to split Missouri, like a huge chip, from the slaveholding section of the Union. Indeed it is hard to say where you shall not find him, or what he will not attempt, so daring, restless, and intolerable has he become.

Death of a Veteran English Editor.—The last English mail brought intelligence of the death of Robert Stephen Rintoul, with whose editorial labors American readers have long been familiar, though from the strictly anonymous principle adopted in British periodicals, very few in this side of the world knew to whose master mind they were indebted. Mr. Rintoul was one of the oldest and most able of London editors. He was once the conductor of a weekly journal in Scotland, but his ability attracted the attention of the leading men of the liberal party, whose cause he espoused, and he was induced to go to London, where he established and edited, with distinguished success, the *Weekly Atlas*, still a flourishing paper. But a disagreement with the publishers caused him to abandon that paper, when he established the *Spectator*, which he continued to edit for thirty years, and during the whole time it has stood at the head of the weekly press of Great Britain, and enjoyed a high reputation in this country for the ability which it has displayed in its literary and political articles. Mr. Rintoul was, in the broadest sense, the editor of his paper; it is said that he gave a personal supervision to every department of it, and while he was indefatigable in obtaining the ablest assistants and coadjutors, he suggested subjects for them, supplied them with hints for their manner of treatment, and carefully criticized and analyzed every article, and urged its revision by its writer to make it as perfect as possible. The *Daily News* says, in a tribute to his character, that "they who most steadily and perseveringly watched his career were most entirely convinced of his integrity and usefulness." With the exception of the *Examiner*, while under the control of Fonblanque, probably no British journal exercised a greater influence than the *Spectator* during the past thirty years.

News from Abroad.—Mr. Henry Drummond, a member of the British Parliament, recently stated in a speech that "the Americans were now building ships as large as the *Leviathan*, not for their own use, but to sell, and not to the English." Looking at this fearful portent, Mr. Drummond asked, with alarm, what was to be done with the coast defences of England? But it is distance which has lent enchantment to the terrified gentleman's view. The only big ships building here at present are for the Czar, and unless Russia intends to "come in with her tallow," as Professor Baps says, we do not apprehend that there is much necessity for enlarging the coast defences of Albion's Isle. There does not happen to be any vessel in process of construction on this side of the Atlantic more than half the size of the *Leviathan*. Before we engage in any such monster undertakings we shall wait to see how the experiment turns out in England.

A Word of Comfort.—The "Merry month of May" has been most dismally damp, drizzly and disagreeable, thus far; and people of a desponding nature are beginning to indulge in unhappy speculations about the weather. But, for the comfort of the afflicted, we can inform them that last May there were twenty-one rainy days, yet the season was a prolific one notwithstanding; strawberries were abundant, asparagus plenty, and June was as full of sunshine and roses as ever.

A Congressional Cyclopædia.—This is preeminently the era of dictionaries and cyclopædias; popular information of all kinds assumes the encyclopædic form of publication, and the newspaper has become the most comprehensive of all cyclopædias. But newspapers are too comprehensive for common use, when they are bound into volumes, so it is necessary to condense them into more convenient dimensions. A new undertaking of the kind is announced by the Washington *Union*, which says that a gentleman of Georgetown has nearly ready for publication a biographical dictionary of every member of Congress from the commencement of the Government. It will be a useful work which can be continued from century to century like the *acta sanctorum*, and a new volume can be published every two years. The *Union* says that "a large portion of the members of the present Congress have communicated the leading features of their political careers." If they have, they have been extremely good-natured and candid. We should say that a "large portion" of them, if they wished to stand well with posterity, would be particularly averse to doing anything of the kind.

An Extremely Indelicate Hint to Mr. Buchanan.—A book is advertised in New-Orleans, as just ready for publication, with the strange title of *Bliss of Marriage; Or, How to Get a Rich Wife*. It is dedicated to President Buchanan. It not only tells how a wife may be won, but gives the names and addresses of a great many wealthy Southern ladies. If the President should ever enter into the state of matrimony we have no doubt he will go south of Mason and Dixon's line.

Amusements.

Academy of Music.—M. Musard gives another of his pleasant *matinées* to-day, commencing at 2 o'clock. As a gallant inducement, the handsome *maestro* presents to each lady patroness a copy of one of his most celebrated pieces. All the principal soloists assist.

Wallack's Theatre.—A new comedy, called "Americans in Paris, or a Game at Dominoes," will be produced here to-night. The manager states that it has been "written for this company by one of the most distinguished literary men of America." Mrs. Hoey, Miss Mary Gannon, Mr. Lester, Mr. Blake, Mr. Davenport, and other members of the excellent company are in the cast.

Burton's Theatre.—The regular season here terminates to-night, and a bill of rare promise has been "put up" for the occasion. All the members of the company assist, and Mr. Hackett, the famous eccentric comedian, plays two of his best parts: *Monsieur Mallet*, in the piece of that name; and *Colonel Nimrod Wildfire*, in the "Kentuckian." The house will shortly reopen for a Summer season, with Mr. C. Mathews and a comedy company.

Italian Opera.—The first performance of the Ronconi and La Grange Opera Troupe will take place on Monday next, at Burton's Theatre. Donizetti's Comic Opera of "L'Elisir d'Amore" is selected for the occasion, with Ronconi as *Dulcamara*. The director is Signor Nicolao—not Max Maretzek, as previously announced.

Eisfeld's Classical Soiree.—Mr. Eisfeld's sixth and last classical Soirée, is announced for Tuesday next, at Dodworth's. The programme contains the following pieces: Quartette, No. 78, by Haydn; Aria from Mendelssohn's "Elijah," sung by Miss Annie Kemp; Grand Quartette (for piano and stringed instruments) by Robert Schumann, (the piano part played by Mr. Scharfenberg;) Romanza, (sung by Miss Kemp,) from "Anna Bolena," by Donizetti; grand Quintette (opus 29) by Beethoven.

Two Musical Items.—The European steamer brings two items of news which will occasion much regret in musical circles. The first is, to the effect that J. B. Cramer, the Nestor of the piano-forte, is dead. The second, that Liszt, the Jupiter of the same instrument, has become a Franciscan monk. Both these distinguished men have done eminent service in the cause of music, and both have been the most eminent performers of their day. The studies and instruction-book of Mr. Cramer will live, for they are vital with the soul of music-melody. Clementi and Cramer were the first who, in a popular way, broke loose from the cart-wheel, involutions of the school of Bach and the fuguists. They may be considered as the earliest pioneers in the now over-explored territory of pianism. Mr. Cramer was in his 88th year, and died at his residence in London. He was a native of Manheim, but had resided in England from infancy. Of the great pianist, Liszt, the world knows enough, or if it does not it is no fault of the *maestro*, for he has supplied his admirers with portraits, busts and casts of his hands, to say nothing of quantities of music which few can play, and still fewer appreciate. As a performer on the piano, and as a proprofound musician, he has probably never been equaled, and his influence on art and artists in Germany was immense. The Cologne *Gazette* says Liszt was received into the order of Franciscans at Pesth on the 11th of April, with all the solemnities peculiar to the occasion.

Gottschalk.—Recent letters from South America speak of the new triumphs of this distinguished American artist—if anything may be called a triumph gathered on the rank soil of a semi-savage land. It is probable that Mr. Gottschalk will return to us a richer and a wiser man. The best fruits of his journey reach us here in the shape of new compositions, from which we judge that Mr. Gottschalk has been more than usually industrious with his pen. The most important of these works, "The Apotheose, or Marche Solennelle," is, we fancy, the longest, as it is assuredly the best, of Mr. Gottschalk's compositions. There is in everything that Mr. Gottschalk does a certain sentimental gravity which lends itself very readily to the measure of a serious march, and in this, where the aspiration is always poetic and chaste, the effect is peculiarly fine. There is a breadth of feeling, too, and scope of musical design, superior to anything we have seen from the pen of this gifted composer, while there is the same manifest individuality which is found in Mr. Gottschalk's simplest pieces. The "Ricordate" is a peculiar and singularly fresh production, which must become popular, and the "Valse Poetique" needs no commendation, for our readers have heard it played frequently by the composer. These three pieces are just issued by Messrs. Hall & Son. There are many who write for the piano but there is but little pure piano music written. The effort of most composers is to transcribe a feeble imitation of the orchestra—to give employment to all the fingers, instead of all the fancy. A horrible sameness is the result, varied only by the comparative difficulty of this or that writer. The total absence of illegitimate straining after effect is one of the main constituents of Mr. Gottschalk's excellence. He writes music for the piano, and for effects which belong exclusively to that instrument; his mode of thought has become entirely fashioned by, and so identified with it, that it is impossible to open a page of his music without instantly recognizing the Gottschalk individuality. If Mr. Gottschalk's present industry will but continue a few years, he will build up a reputation which time cannot impair.

Fast Steamers.

New-York, Thursday, May 6, 1858.

In your paper of yesterday, when speaking of the recent passages of the steamships *Vanderbilt* and *Persia*, you fall, I think, into some inaccuracies. For instance, you make the *Vanderbilt's* time to the Needles 9 days, 17 hours, 45 minutes, when, in fact, according to your own figures, it is 9 days, 19 hours, 45 minutes. Again you say, without deducting the difference in length of passage, the *Vanderbilt* beats the *Persia* some few hours; in this you err again, as the following figures will show:

The *Vanderbilt* left New-York on April 10, at 7 o'clock A. M., and arrived in Cowes at 8:45 o'clock A. M., on the 20th.

Apparent time	10d.	1h. 45m.
Deduct for difference in time		5h.
Actual time	9d.	20h. 45m.

The *Persia* left New-York on April 14, at 8 o'clock A. M., and arrived in Liverpool at 6:20 o'clock A. M. on the 24th.

Apparent time	9d.	22h. 20m.
Deduct for difference in time		5h.
Actual time	9d.	17h. 20m.

Cowes is some 70 or 80 miles more distant from New-York than Liverpool, and taking the *Vanderbilt's* average rate of speed to be about 14 miles per hour, it would give her five hours more to run than the *Persia*, making the case stand thus:

Persia	9d.	17h. 20m.
Vanderbilt....9d. 20h. 45m.—deduct 5h.—9d.	15h.	45m.
Difference in favor of the *Vanderbilt*	1h.	35m.

I am somewhat prejudiced in favor of American ships, but think in all cases the best plan is to give both sides

FAIR PLAY.

The Tract Society Controversy—Reply to the Independent's Appeal "to Business Men."

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The *Independent* has played its last card. Having exhausted its appeals to sectional and political prejudice, it is suddenly silent on the Slavery issue, and in this week's number confines itself to the Finance and Colporteur departments of the Tract Society. Its apparent design is to shake the confidence of the "business men"—to whom its article is addressed—and who might not be drawn into its revolutionary plans on abolition grounds—in the wisdom and economy of the system adopted by this persecuted Institution. While vehemently insisting that the acceptance of the report of the Special Committee of fifteen last year, was a *finality* as to the Slavery question, the *Independent* reopens the financial question and reiterates the slanders effectually refuted by that report, supposing that there is not time to expose its errors before the annual meeting.

We have not the space to follow this wily sheet through all its misrepresentations. A few financia items, and a brief exposure of the unfairness of its comparison of the operations of the American and London Tract Societies, will furnish a clue to the tissue of misrepresentations by which "business men" are sought to be entrapped into coöperation with its unholy crusade.

IMPOSITION IN FIGURES.

The *Independent* takes the several main items of receipts and expenditures for 32 years, and, by a sophistical tabular arrangement, would leave the impression that there has been an "excess of receipts over grants, in books and cash, of $1,035,194 73." The items which show how this sum has been disposed o are distributed through several paragraphs, and are no where grouped together. Had they been honestly arranged, it would have defeated their object. The donation account would stand thus:

Donations in 32 years		$2,160,715 87
Foreign appropriations in cash	$475,294 00	
Colportage	952,070 90	
Salaries in Tract-House, (about 5 per cent. of whole receipts)	268,989 81	
Agents' salaries and expenses	325,652 33	
Expenses in Tract-House, other than salaries	213,794 17—	2,235,801 21
Showing a balance absorbed in manufacturing department, or grants of publications, of		$75,085 34

The *Independent* thus disposes of the results of a year, 1856-7:

The Society received from the sale of publications	$266,599 44
Total cost of publications that year	216,614 07
Excess on sales over cost	$49,985 37

That is, the Society, professing to publish at cost, (not true,) received *Fifty Thousand Dollars* more than cost for its publications in 1856-7. In the same year it received by donations from the churches, $153,-985 95—making its *net* income $203,971 32.

The somewhat important item as to the amount of publications *manufactured during the previ us year*, the proceeds of which entered into the accounts for 1856-7, is wholly overlooked. It is as if a merchant should reckon the amount of his sales and the profits of his business for 1858, by the amount entered on his ledger, without regard to stock on hand at the beginning or end of the year, or the amount of goods sold from a full stock in 1857.

After stating the cost of sustaining a colporteur at fully one-third more than the truth warrants, the *Independent* raises the question whether "the *results* of this branch of labor equal its cost?" But in answering the question, all that is distinctive of that beneficent system—all of its Christian and missionary aspects—all that relates to the soul—is wholly overlooked, and it is regarded simply in its *business* aspects. Infidelity itself could take no more cold-blooded views of a Christian enterprise. "It don't pay"—pecuniarily: therefore it cannot be "wise and economical." Yet these are the gentlemen who are summoning the Tract Society to the "martyr-spirit" for Anti Slavery propagandism!

A comparison is then instituted between the policy of the American and London Tract Societies, the design of which is to show the superior economy in the management of the latter. The London Society "has all its publications printed by contract," "sells all its publications at a small profit," "employs no colporteurs," &c.

A short answer to all this is: 1. That the American Society, like the Bible Society, tried the contract system twenty years, and is more than satisfied with the change, in the economy and quality of its work. 2. The American Society is a *benevolent* institution, seeking to supply the wide destitutions of the world, and every Christian man would regard it as a reproach and a shame, if it were recorded of such a Society, that "*it sells all its publications at a small profit.*" 3. The American Society inaugurated the Colporteur system in this country sixteen years ago, and all the leading denominations of Christians have indorsed and adopted it, as an economical and efficient means of reaching destitute families with Christian truth. The London Society has repeatedly approved it; but it cannot or will adopt the system, because of its *trade* relations. Its selfish policy is no guide for others. It is a new standard of efficiency for a professedly benevolent institution, that it expends nothing in benevolent action—as when it is claimed for the London Society that "it distributed 34,000,000 of publications without one farthing of expense to the Churches."

The value of the financial calculations and comparisons of the *Independent* will appear from the following:

London Report, 1857.	*American Report*, 1857
"34,000,000 of publications were produced for £79,571, or $381,278."	"17,500,000 of publications were produced for £53,260, or $255,655."

"Those accustomed to accounts will perceive the percentage is much in favor of the London Society."

Does the *Independent* suppose the business men of this country so verdant as to be imposed upon by such figures? "Those accustomed to accounts" will be apt to inquire something about the comparative size and quality of these publications—whether they are farthing cards or handsome octavos. The American Society gives, annually, the exact facts as to the number and size of its publications; the London Society states the number in gross, without particulars. But, inasmuch as the London Society numbers its different publications by thousands—its catalogue occupying 70 pages of its last report, while the American Society's list occupies but 29 pages—the inference is conclusive that the mass of the London Society's issues are small and inexpensive. It would then be just as fair to make a statement that a London business firm sold 34,000 pieces of goods, which cost £40,000, while an American house sold 17,000 pieces, costing £35,000, as proof of superior economy in manufacturing, without pausing to inquire whether the pieces respectively were hum-hums or broad-cloths, as to show "a per centage in favor of the London Society" without data for any such conclusion.

The truth is that both the American and London Tract Societies are well and carefully managed, but on entirely different principles. The American is a *benevolent* society, in a new, broad country, with a scattered population, to be reached by great sacrifice of time and money; the London is mainly a *commercial* institution, "selling all its publications at a small profit" through the innumerable booksellers of a compact and thickly-populated kingdom, with no system for reaching the abounding destitutions of that kingdom, and with no competent executive force to work the system if it had one. The *American* gives the people the benefit of low and uniform prices, thus inducing purchase where means exist, and bestowing its books and tracts freely to the poor, of whatever language, in all parts of the land and world. The *London* shapes its policy to the book trade, giving them a large profit, (43 per cent.,) which the people of course must pay, but giving almost no books to the poor, and leaving those who most need the Gospel without it. The *American* employs the Christian press as a powerful means of enlightening the masses and saving the souls of men, irrespective of all questions of profit and loss; the *London* uses the Gospel in printed forms just as any bookseller may, with a steady reference to accumulation. The *American* publishes such books as the people *need*, and employs an extensive agency for putting them where they are needed; the *London* issues such books as the trade and the people *want* and will buy, and then waits for the people to come after them. The *American* calls forth the benevolence and the prayers of Christians of every name; the *London* is regarded, as it is, as a successful book-publishing concern, and has little of the sympathy or affection of the people of Great Britain. The *American* is in harmony with the christian feeling of the country, and is performing its heaven-blessed mission in a way to cheer the heart of every true lover of his country or his Saviour. The *London* lacks the confidence of members of its own Committee, and will be compelled to change its policy, or be supsrseded by a publishing institution that will do for Great Britain what the American Tract Society has done and is doing for this country.

We answer the "four questions which arise from the exhibit "of the *Independent* thus:

Q. 1—Is it good economy for the Tract Society to continue to manufacture its publications? A.—Having had experience of twenty years of the "contract system," and ten years of the present system; yes.

Q. 2—Is it wise for the churches to add anything more to the capital of the Society? A.—If more is needed to meet the expanding wants of the country and the increasing demand in the Society's labors; yes.

Q. 3—Ought not the publishing department to be kept entirely distinct from that of donations and grants? A.—If the accounts were kept by the Recording Angel, on any system, the *Independent* would find fault and misrepresent the figures when it suited its purpose.

Q. 4—Might not the system of colportage be remodeled so as to reduce expense, and to call forth the unpaid labor of private Christians? A.—Perhaps no existing institution in the world has done or is doing more "to call forth the unpaid labor of private Christians" than the Tract Society, and that by the very system of colportage. If the expenses can be reduced, consistently with the efficiency of the system, probably the committee would be thankful for being told how to do it. The reiterated statement of what is false as to the present expenses, and that after correction, does not aid the remodeling of the present system; and the men whose tongues and pens cannot be trusted are not the men to put their fingers to the work.

VINDEX.

AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

THIRD DAY OF THE WASHINGTON SESSION.

Some Points in Ethics and an Adjournment.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 6, 1858.

The Third Day of the Session was not as spirited as the preceding, still it had many sharp passages, and there were some interesting exercises of a more purely professional nature. There was no disposition, however, to listen to prosy or merely valuable papers. The highest value of the "Transactions," when published, generally consists in the reports on epidemics within the several States,—not one of them we believe to have been read during this year's session. Dr REESE's paper on *Moral Insanity* went over with them to the Committee on Publication, to be printed or not, at its discretion. Time was given during the day, however, for Dr. J. MARION SIMS to read his valuable paper on the "Treatment of the Results of Obstructed Labor," the large illustrations of which had the effect to suggest to most of the ladies in the gallery that it was a good time to look in upon the empty show-cases, the solitary pair of aquaria and the Indian picture gallery of the Smithsonian Institute. They took time too to hear an abstract of Dr. MARK STEPHENSON's (N. Y.) report on the treatment of cataracts; to hear Dr. J. FOSTER JENKINS' (N. Y.) report on Spontaneous Umbilical Hemmorhage of the newly-born; a paper by Dr. BEMIS, of Kentucky, on the Influence of Marriages of Consanguinity on Offspring; and from Dr. CAMPBELL an abstract of a report on the Nervous Concomitants of Febrile Diseases. Dr. PETER PARKER, late of China, exhibited a peck or two of urinary calculi which he had extracted from the bladders of John Chinamen. His story was listened to with interest, and the Convention, by vote, urged him to hurry up the preparation of a book he promises on the results of his medical labors in China.

Dr. ATLEE reported that the stone which the Association is to put in the Washington Monument has been prepared. It is of Vermont marble and bears on its face a relievo representation of HIPPOCRATES refusing the presents of King ARTAXERES, and the inscription *Vincit Amor Patriæ*. The sculptor is J. AUGUSTUS BECK, of Pennsylvania.

The Committee, to whom Dr. JAMES R. WOOD's Medical Education Report was referred, recommended that all the Medical Colleges entitled to a representation in this Association, be invited to send delegates to Louisville, Ky., to meet on Monday preceding the Association's next Convention. To this the Association agreed.

There was a matter which the warlike members hoped would breed a quarrel, but it scarcely amounted to the dignity of one. Pamphlets had been circulated among the crowd making a statement in the name of the Newark Medical Association in reference to a diploma granted by the New-York Medical College to one J. F. DUNCKER, who it was alliege was a good enough shade-painter and the vender of a secret salve that professed to pull dislocated joints into place, and altogether a quack, but was in no sense a regular physician to whom a diploma could honorably be granted. The Society had asked the Faculty of the New-York Medical College to revoke DUNCKER's diploma, and Dr. HORACE GREEN had professed the readiness of the Faculty to do so provided it were found that they might legally, but that they were legally advised that they could not revoke it. Several attempts were made to bring the subject before the Association, but without success, until this afternoon, when it was referred, without debate, to the Committee on Ethics, of which Dr. JOHN WATSON, of New-York, was Chairman. This Committee, later in the day, reported that Dr. HORACE GREEN, and the New-Jersey complainants had met before them, and arranged the matter to their mutual satisfaction. Dr. Cox, of Maryland, seemed sorry to have so promising an apple of discord wasted, but the Association was willing, and it rested.

Another subject was more fruitful of discussion. The nominating Committee, through Dr. EDWARDS, reported a recommendation that a Committee of nine be appointed to wait upon Mr. Secretary COBB, and request him to restore Dr. BAYLEY, of New York, to his position in the Custom-House, as Inspector of Drugs. This was, at first, unanimously approved, then reconsidered, argued favorably by Dr. EDWARDS, Dr. SAYRE, of New-York, and others, and passed by a small majority. Later in the day Dr. TYLER, of Georgetown, protested against it as likely to damage the Association mortally; as good enough in intention, but in the worst sense a political move, and as sure to bring down upon them the invective of the political press. Dr. MORGAN, of Washington, said it was an insult to Mr. BUCHANAN and to Mr. COBB. Dr. JAMES R. WOOD, and Dr. BATCHELDER, of New-York, thought the action was just and necessary. Dr. WATSON said the same action had been attempted in the Academy of Medicine, and put out, because the Academy was opposed to entering the field of politics. This seemed to settle it. Some personal things were said about Dr. MERKLE's (the present incumbent's) incompetency; Dr. BATCHELDER expressing his anxiety to see the first man who thought him competent, Dr. MCNULTY urging his extraordinary and very superior fitness for the very important berth, and, after an irregular and heated debate, Dr. MCNULTY's motion to lay the whole thing on the table was carried, by a decided majority. With this ended all topics of difference. The few minutes remaining were surrendered to thanks for courtesies received. At 1½ P. M. the Convention adjourned *sine die*. To-morrow the excursion to Mount Vernon and a shad-bake come off, and by Saturday the members will scatter.

F. T.

City Items.

TESTIMONIAL TO AN EDITOR.—Mr. B. D. KILLIAN, late editor of the *Tablet*—(a Catholic Journal published in this City)—and a gentleman of varied accomplishments, was presented with a gold watch, accompanied by an appropriate address, on the evening of the 5th instant, by the Young Men's Catholic Institute, of Jersey City. Mr. KILLIAN was formerly connected with the *American Celt*, and now assumes, by invitation, the editorship of a thriving Western Journal.

SURROGATE'S COURT.—The wills of THEODORE JAUNCEY and STEPHEN HARMON were admitted to probate yesterday. Neither was contested. Mayor TIEMANN was appointed guardian on the estates of FRANK and BENEDICT WAHL, minors.

GEORGE M. HATSTALL, one of ADAMS & Co.'s Express messengers, was seriously injured yesterday while attempting to pass a package on board the Hudson River cars when the train was in motion. He was struck by another train that was passing in the opposite direction.

On Thursday evening two gentlemen, while passing in front of St. Paul's Church, Broadway, discovered and picked up two bundles that were lying upon the side-walk. On opening they were found to contain—one, a male child about three months old, and the other a female child about five months old. The babes were handed to Officer NEVINS, who promised to deliver them to the Governors of the Alms-House.

IDA LIVINGSTON, a female bar-keeper, lately employed in that capacity by a man named PERRY, who keeps the drinking-saloon No. 51 Lispenard-street, was arrested yesterday on a charge of having stolen from her employer $75 worth of wearing apparel; $15 in money, and a gold ring, valued at $12. Some of the goods were found in her possession. She was committed for examination. VALENTINE MULHAUSEN was arrested yesterday for attempting to pass a counterfeit $10 on the Bank of Rondout. He had other counterfeits in his possession.

The Military Association, composed in the main of members of the Eighth Precinct Police, and under command of Capt. TUANBULL, go out on their third annual parade on Monday. They will be reviewed by the Mayor, in front of the City Hall, at 11 o'clock, and then proceed to Brooklyn, where they will be reviewed by Mayor POWELL. During their absence, their precinct will be guarded by detachments from other Wards.

Word was sent to the Coroner's office last evening, that a young woman, named RICHARDS, had died at No. 115 First-avenue, from the effects of an abortion, produced by a physician living in the Bowery. The Coroner will hold an inquest in the case to-day.

☞ **Ladies Going in the Country**—Purchase your Shoes of CANTRELL, who manufactures all kinds, and has
Shoes for Children,
Misses,
Boys,
Ladies,
And Ladies' 12s. and 14s. Gaiters,
Ladies' Feeled Gaiters,
Ladies' Promenade Gaiters,
Gentlemen's Patent Leather
Boots and reasonable goods for the million, at very low prices. CANTRELL, No. 813 Broadway.

☞ **International Hotel,**
Broadway, corner of Franklin-st.,
OVER TAYLOR'S SALOON,
ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN.
ALFRED FREEMAN, Proprietor.
The house has been newly carpeted, painted, and put in complete order, and is now one of the most complete and desirable of the New-York hotels.

☞ **Barry's Tricopherous**
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers.

☞ **Stephen H. Branch's Alligator.**
CONTENTS OF No. 4.—Still harping on the Harpers, John, James, Wesley and Fletcher—Pensive Meditations for Pining Lovers, and the Bowery and Fifth-avenue precarious
Lilies and roses,
And churches and posies.
How Mayor Wood was sold at the last election—Superintendent Tallmadge and his son-in-law, William Curtis Noyes—The early peccadillos of Superintendent Tallmadge and his recent conversion and usefulness—The Police and Record Commissioners—James W. Gerard—Little Georgy Matsell and ex-Mayor Kingsland—Thurlow Weed and Simeon Draper, and other honest and valiant patricts—Old Flagg and other survivors of the deluge—The Ten Governors and other honorable and disinterested and charitable Superintendents of Paupers and lunatics and captives—Richard B. Connolly and George H. Purser, the model Comptrollers, in embryo—The Mayor and Charley—Advents and public plunderers—Let dad and son beware—Life of Stephen H. Branch—his career as Student at Cambirdge—General Edward J. Mallett, the recently-appointed Commercial Agent to Florence, and a member of the affluent Haight family of this City—The Itch cured for only two cents—Chemung Smith and Organ Erben—The recent Revival. "Let the firemen stand to their guns." will soon appear, and rally them in battallons like the disastrous conflagrations of '35 and '46; and a Pelion and Ossa pile of volcanic matter, far too costly for the extension of this public pyramid. For sale wherever Mayors thrive, and sinners tremble, and virtue roams, and pavements gleam, and grass grows, and water runs.
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And prop the Robber's Dissector.

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MARRIED.

ROBINSON—STEWART.—In this City, on Thursday, May 6, by the Rev. Alexander Clements, Mr. HENRY ROBINSON to Miss MARGARET JANE STEWART, all of this City.

RUSSELL—GODDARD.—In this City, on Thursday evening, May 6, by the Rev. Mr. Gillette, Capt N. M. RUSSELL, of Newport, R. I., to SUSAN T. GODDARD, of Newport.

☞ Newport papers please copy.

DIED

HAGGART.—In this City, on Friday, May 7, Mrs. CATHARINE, wife of Duncan Haggart, in the 51st year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 181 West 21st-st., to-morrow (Sunday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock. Her remains will be taken to Eastchester, on Monday morning, for interment.

PYNE.—In this City, on Friday evening, May 7, Mrs. ANNA PYNE, in the 79th year of her age.

Her friends, and those of her son, Percy R. Pyne, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from St. George's Church, Stuyvesant-square, on Monday, May 10, at 3 o'clock.

CRUMBIE.—In this City, on Friday afternoon, May 7, Mr. ROBERT CRUMBIE, in the 81st year of his age.

His relatives and friends, and those of his family, are invited to attend his funeral on Monday afternoon, at 5 o'clock, without further invitation, from his late residence, No. 397 4th-st.

KETCHAM.—In this City, on Friday, May 7, CATHARINE, widow of John Ketcham, in the 78th year of her age.

The funeral will take place on Sunday, May 9, at 1½ P. M., from the residence of her son-in-law, Mr. Palmer, No. 302 2d-av., corner 19th st. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend, without further invitation.

☞ Orange County papers please copy.

YOUNG.—In this City, on Thursday, May 6, SUSAN M., daughter of Ann and the late James Young, aged 19 years, 3 months and 18 days.

The funeral will take place on Sunday, the 9th inst, at 3 o'clock, at St. Luke's Church, Hudson st., between Barrow and Christopher sts. The relatives and friends of the family, and her brothers-in-law, Tunis Cooper and John H. Pulis, and also St. Luke's congregation and Sunday School and teachers, are respectfully invited to attend

MILLER.—In this City, on Friday, May 7, CHRISTOPHER MILLER, aged 50 years—departed this life in hopes of a blissful immortality.

The friends and relatives are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 295 7th st., at 4½ o'clock, on Sunday, 9th inst. The remains to be taken to Hempstead, L. I., for interment.

BASSELL.—In this City, on Friday morning, May 7, at No. 31 Downing-st., FRANK son of Francis F. and Virginia Bassell, aged 4 months and 20 days.

Funeral this day, (Saturday,) at 2 o'clock.

SHOTWELL.—In this City, on Thursday, May 6, ABRAHAM SHOTWELL in the 93d year of his age.

His relatives and friends, and those of his family are invited to attend his funeral, without further invitation, from his late residence, No. 218 West 28th-st., on Saturday, May 8, at 3 o'clock P. M.

HATFIELD.—In Hoboken, on Thursday morning, May, after a long and severe illness, JANE HATFIELD, wife Oliver S. Hatfield, in the 72d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 10 Bloomfield-place, on Saturday morning, at 10 o'clock, without further notice.

HOBBY.—At Harlem, on Friday, May 7, JOHN BURTIS, son of John B. and Sarah Ann Hobby, aged 6 months and 2 days.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his parents, corner of Avenue A and 118th-st., Harlem, on Sunday afternoon, at 1½ o'clock. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend, without further notice.

LATHAM.—In Brooklyn, on Monday evening, May 3, ASA L. LATHAM, formerly of Preston, Ct., in the 48th year of his age.

A MEDICAL WONDER.
"HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM."
Rheumatism, Neuralgia and Gout, in their worst stages; also, scrofula, king's evil, erysipelas, old ulcers, and the worst cases of diseases of the blood, great debility, liver complaints, kidneys, salt rheum, incipient consumption, &c., &c., are most certainly cured by this sovereign purifier.

HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM CURED MISS BOWERS, corner 131st-st. and 4th-av., of a terrible case of Salt Rheum, Erysipelas and Pimples, which had entirely destroyed her hair, and so disfigured her she could not appear in public for years. She has not a scar left, and her hair is completely restored.

HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM CURED EX ALDERMAN J. Kelly, XIIIth Ward, E. D., Brooklyn, of Rheumatism, after he had been under medical treatment in vain, and crippled for months.

HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM CURED MR. E. B. HOLLY, dock-master, No. 171 Madison-st., of a terrific Ulcer, after he had been in the Broadway Hospital six months, and then thought to be incurable.

HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM CURED NAPOLEON B. Frenere, No. 263 Avenue A, of a terrible case of Ozena, which had assumed the nature of Cancer, and resisted all attempts to cure it.

HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM CURED ALEXANDER DEARBORN, No. 95 3d-av., of severe Inflammatory Rheumatism, Cough, Pain in the Breast and Side, after he had been a hopeless sufferer for more than a year.

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TO BOOKSELLERS. DANIEL F. TIEMANN, Mayor.

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MERCANTILE LIBRARY NOTICE.—THE Annual Meeting of this Association will be held at Clinton Hall, Astor place, TUESDAY EVENING, May 11, at 8 o'clock.
The election for officers of the Association, for the ensuing year, will take place TUESDAY, May 18. Polls open from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M. W. M. PURDY, Sec. Sec.

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WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN wishes a situation as nurse and seamstress; no objection to do light chamberwork; is accustomed to care of children and can do all kinds of family sewing; is willing to make herself generally useful. No objection to go any distance in the country. City references given. Inquire at No. 152 13th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., to be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A SITuation as chambermaid and to do fine washing, or chamberwork and sewing, or as regular laundress; can do fine muslins in the neatest manner, and French fluting; the most satisfactory reference can be given; can be seen for two days. Apply at No. 107 East 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOMAN, to take care of children, or the entire charge of a baby, or as chambermaid and seamstress; is willing to make herself generally useful; the best of City reference can be given from her last place; no objection to go in the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 280 Mulberry st., between Houston and Prince sts., in the rear.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman, a situation to do the general house work of a small family; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer, and can do chamberwork; would go a short distance in the country; has lived two years in her last place. Call at No. 91 25th-st., near the 7th-av., first floor, front room.

WANTED—BY TWO COMPETENT, TIDY GIRLS, situations in the City or country—one as seamstress; does up linens in style; understands shirt-ironing thoroughly; or regular chambermaid, and to do fine washing; wages $6. The other as nurse, is 14; a neat sewer; willing and obliging; will wait on a lady who boards; wages $3. Call at No. 216 23d-st., for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS PLAIN COOK, washer and ironer, or to do general housework, by an efficient and well-recommended girl. A Protestant girl wants a situation as chambermaid. They, with others, can be seen at WALLACE'S Office, No. 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn, until suited.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WIDOW woman, a situation as wet nurse with a lady; has a fresh breast of milk; is healthy; has no objections to go a short distance in the country; has the best of City reference. Call, for two days, from 10 to 4, for Mrs. McHALE, No. 62 Beach-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG, INTELLIGENT, American lady, a situation to attend a bakery or confectionary, or as a family dressmaker. Would leave the City if required. Compensation no object. Communications addressed to H. H. M., Astor place Post-office, will meet immediate attention, for one week.

WANTED—BY A LADY, RESPECTABLY CONnected, and with first-class references, an engagement as housekeeper, or upper nurse, where the duties would not be menial, and where experience and kindness would be duly appreciated. Apply to Mrs. C. B., No. 23 West 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE girl, to travel with a family to Europe, or the South, or California, or Australia, or any place; has the best of reference, and can dress ladies' hair, and is a good seamstress. Can be seen at No. 28 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG LADY as traveling companion to a lady; is capable of taking charge of her wardrobe, and willing to make herself useful. Address MARY HOWARD, Perth Amboy, N. J. References exchanged.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG AMERican girl, a situation in a respectable private family to do light chamberwork and waiting, or as waitress; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 120 East 22d-st. until engaged.

WANTED—BY A SMART, CLEAN, TIDY YOUNG woman who understands her business well, a situation as chambermaid and waitress. The lady with whom she has lived last can recommend her highly. Call for two days at No. 50 West 13th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A MOST RESPECTABLE PROtestant woman, a situation to do the general housework of a small private family; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 156 24th-st., near 2d av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as seamstress; she understands cutting and fitting well; she has no objection to travel; she has the best of City references. Call at No. 148 East 16th-st., near 1st-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook, a Protestant, who understands her business in all its branches; can make all kinds of pies, puddings, deserts, soups, and every kind of meat and pastry. Has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 28 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or chamberwork and fine washing and ironing. Best of references given. Call at No. 84 West 18th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman, a situation in a first-class family as chambermaid and laundress, or as chambermaid and plain seamstress. The best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 26 East 12th-st., near University-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl as nurse and seamstress; is fond of children; or as chambermaid; has the best of City reference; would prefer to go in the country for the Summer; call at No. 299 West 18th-st.

WANTED.—A WIDOW, WITH ONE CHILD, IS desirous of an engagement as housekeeper to a widower, where a good home would be considered almost equivalent to wages. Address Mrs. WILSON, *Times* Office.

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WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO CHAMBERwork and fine washing, by one who thoroughly understands mangling and French fluting, or as laundress only, in a respectable family; can give the best of City reference. Apply at No. 276 1st-av, near 16th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl, as chambermaid and laundress, or to do the housework of a private family; the country preferred, with good recommendations. Call at No. 264 1st av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman, as ladies' maid and seamstress; understands hair dressing in the neatest manner; is willing to assist with children; satisfactory reference will be given. Address C. F., Metropolitan Post-Office, Bible House.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG woman, as chambermaid and waiter; has City reference as to character and competency; understands fine washing and ironing. Can be seen at No. 678 Houston-st., room No. 7.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl to take the care of children; capable of teaching the English branches and needlework, or give lessons by the day. Good references given. Address A. J. M., at this office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AGED SCOTCH woman as chambermaid and to assist in washing and ironing; willing to make herself generally useful. Apply at No. 298 29th-st., between 9th and 10th sts., top floor, front room, for three days.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN GIRL, A SITUAtion as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and sewing. Has good City reference. No objection to the country. Call at 163 East 26th st., third floor, two doors from 2d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as children's nurse and seamstress or chambermaid and waitress; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 358 2d-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN, a situation, as waitress; has good City references; no objection to the country. Apply corner of Broadway and 18th-st., in the drug store.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTAble Protestant girl, to mind children; no objection to chamberwork or waiting; best City reference from her last place. Call at 377 10th-st., second floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Scotch woman as first-rate cook; has good City reference. Apply at No. 187 West 13th-st. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl, as seamstress. Has the best of City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 86 Charlton-st., second floor, in the rear.

WANTED—BY TWO PROTESTANT YOUNG WOmen, situations in one family, the one as laundress and the other to wait on a lady. Call at No. 50 West 23d-st., betweed 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS SEAMSTRESS, BY a young woman who perfectly understands her business as a family seamstress, in all its branches. Can be seen for two days, at No. 45 East 26th-st., in the rear.

WANTED.—A YOUNG WOMAN WISHES A SITuation as chambermaid and laundress; understands fluting, and has permission to refer to her present employer, No. 8 Neilson place, opposite Mercer-st. Church.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl to do the general housework of a private family, lived five 3 cars in her last place. Has good City reference. Call at No. 112 Johnson-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS; understands all kinds of fine sewing, embroidery, hair dressing and dressmaking; has good City reference. Address MARGARET, *Times* office, for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL A SITUation as nurse and plain sewer, or chambermaid or waitress; has no objection to go in the country. Call at No. 168 3d-av., in the shoe store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and laundress, or chambermaid and cook, by a respectable young woman; has the best City reference. Call at No. 176 17th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A YOUNG FRENCH GIRL OF 14 wishes to find a place in a family to talk French with children; the very best references. Apply at No. 110 5th-av. before 12 M.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION to do light housework or take care of children, or both. Address ELLEN, *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A COLORED WOMAN, A SITUAtion as cook in a private family in the City. Can be seen for two days at No. 198 West 21st-st., in the rear.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A NEAT, TIDY YOUNG WOMAN wishes a situation as seamstress. Is a good sewer; has no objection to do chamberwork for a private family; is willing and obliging, and desirous of making herself generally useful. The best of City references from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 192 7th-av., second door from 23d st., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG PROtestant girl as seamstress and lady's maid, or seamstress and fine washer; no objection to the country, or would travel with a family to Europe or California as nurse; has the best of City reference; also, a young girl as laundress. Can be seen for the week at No. 1,015 Broadway, in the store.

WANTED.—A SITUATION IS DESIRED BY A very trustworthy and well recommended young woman as thorough housworker, or as chambermaid and fine washer and ironer; understands her business in every capacity. Apply at No. 378 6th av. Wages moderate.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, IN THE CITY OR country, as a good cook and to wash and iron, as waiter and chambermaid, as seamstress and nurse, as fine laundress and chambermaid, and to do general housework by very competent girls. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY RESPECTable Protestant woman as nurse and seamstress, is capable of taking entire charge of an infant from birth; no objection to the country. Best of City reference given. Inquire for two days, at No. 231 West 25th st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as chambermaid and laundress in a private family; can do all kinds of embroidery, or would make herself generally useful. Good reference given. Call for two days at No. 85 East 15th-st., in the fancy store, between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—A YOUNG SCOTCH WOMAN WANTS a situation; also, two American women, all Protestants; are good workers, willing and have good references. Inquire at the Large Institute and Home of Domestics No. 138 11th-st., corner of 6th-av.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL WISHES A situation as nurse and chambermaid, or chambermaid and waitress; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 96 27th-st., between 3d and Lexington avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as laundress, or chambermaid. Can do the very best fine washing. No objections to the country. Has the best of references. Apply at No. 73 West 19th st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID or nurse, or would assist in washing and ironing, by a good Protestant woman. Refers to T. H. Rodman, No. 129 Remsen-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND SEAMstress, or to do light chamberwork and sewing, by a competent person. Good City reference given. Apply at 100 West 17th-st. between 6th and 7th avs. for two days.

HOUSEKEEPING.—A LADY OF REFINEment, and one that has been accustomed to high-life, and has recently met with reverses, would like a situation in a genteel family, where she could have a pleasant home; would not object to the care of children, or leaving the City; would prefer taking charge of a widower's house. References can be exchanged. Address Mrs. H. WRIGHT, Broadway Post-Office.

UNE DAME PARISIENNE DESIRANT voyager, voudrait trouver une place dans une famille qui aille en Europe. Elle peut fournir les meilleurs recommandations. S'adressez No. 239 10th st.

TEACHERS.

TEACHERS WANTED.—A FRENCH LADY to teach music near the City; a lady who can speak French and teach drawing and painting, (in a seminary;) a visiting French governess in this City; an American lady to teach the piano in a Female seminary. Apply today, or address RICE & ANDREWS, National Teachers' Institute and School Agency, No. 289 Broadway. Schools and families supplied with competent teachers for all parts of the country free of charge. An agent and correspondent is wanted in every county in the Union.

A PARISIAN LADY, SPEAKING THE English language fluently having had some years' experience in book-keeping and commerce, (in Paris,) wishes to obtain a situation in a similar capacity in the United States, or as a governess in a school. She will give references from the last family where she has been residing, and others as to her character and ability in both branches. Address PARISIAN, at the office of this paper.

AN AMERICAN LADY, EXPERIENCED in teaching, desires an engagement as resident or daily governess, in a gentleman's family. Her course of instruction comprises music, English, French, (which she speaks fluently,) Latin, and Italian. Best references given and required. Address TUITION, box No. 842 Post-office, New-York.

WANTED.—A LADY WITH THE MOST DESIRable references, accustomed and capable of training up the young mind, desires an engagement as resident or daily Governess. The course of instruction comprises English, French and music. The lady would attend pupils on Staten Island or Brooklyn. Address ENGLAND, Box No. 110, *Times* office.

A LADY DESIRES AN ENGAGEMENT as Teacher of the English branches, French and music, and dancing. Would prefer a class of ten or twelve pupils, or would go to a good locality for establishing a school. Address TEACHER, No. 231 West 35th st., first house east of 9th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, FULLY COMPEtent, and of experience, a situation either as principal or assistant in a district or select school, to teach the English branches or Classics. Address S. B. C., *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS TEACHER, BY A young lady well qualified for her profession, and who has been successfully engaged in teaching for several years past. Address H. T. R., office of the *Times*.

MUSICAL.

WANTED—A BASS SINGER FOR A CHURCH quartette—Episcopal. Must have a good voice, sing in tune, and read music fairly. Address G. P. F., Box No. 2,012 Post-Office.

HELP WANTED.

PROTESTANT GIRLS.—WANTED FOR THE country, within 30 miles of this City, two respectable Protestant girls in a small private family; one as plain cook, good washer, ironer and baker, the other as chambermaid, waiter, attending to and help lady, &c., to suitable persons, a comfortable home and good wages will be paid. Address J., Box No. 1,080, General Post-Office, Nassau st.

WANTED—A CARPET SALESMAN, A CARPET cutter, and carpet upholsterers.
Apply to Mr. CLARKE, from 6 to 7 o'clock, evening, in the lower store.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway and Chambers-st.

WANTED—IN A WHOLESALE CLOTHING house in New-Orleans, an experienced salesman and collector, to travel through Arkansas and Eastern Texas in Summer, and sell goods in the Winter and Spring. None but men of experience need address, with references, Box No. 1,466, Post-Office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN, FROM 16 to 20 YEARS of age, in an office; must reside with his parents; can get early to business, (7 o'clock,) and furnish good references. Salary $100 to $150 per annum. Address Box No. 2,777 Post-Office.

WANTED—AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS. A Protestant woman who has had experience with young children; English or Scotch preferred; best City references required. Apply on Saturday and Monday at No. 38 East 13th-st., between 10 and 12 o'clock.

WANTED—A CLEAN, INDUSTRIOUS PROTESTant girl, to do general housework; she must be a good washer and ironer, and know how to do plain cooking; she must give good references. Inquire at No. 157 Sands st., Brooklyn.

WANTED.—PERSONS, WHO TRAVEL AS AGENTS in the New-England and Middle States, and wishing to distribute an important business pamphlet, may send their names to G. P., Box No. 113, at this office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN AND GROOM. A SINgle man may apply at No. 54 Broad-st. References will be required as to honesty and capacity.

INTELLIGENCE OFFICES.

THE SOCIETY FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT of Faithful Domestics, established in Chambers-st. 1826, now No. 6 6th-av., has now some of the most reliable and excellent servants, Protestant and Catholic.
JOHN YOUNG, Manager.

SUMMER RESORTS.

THE SUBSCRIBER TAKES THIS METHOD of informing his old patrons, and the public generally, that his large Farm Mansion near Glen Cove is in order for immediate reception of families wishing to secure an unusually pleasant retreat from the scorching heat of Summer; combining the advantages of a farm-house with rooms particularly arranged for the use of families.
Steamboat *Croton* leaves Peck-slip every day, at 4 o'clock P. M. Address CHARLES UNDERHILL, Glen Cove, L. I.

BOARD AT CORNWALL.—FOR THE SPRING and Summer, adjoining Idlewild, 3½ miles from Newburg, and 1½ from Cornwall landing. The house is large and convenient, and the scenery unsurpassed. For those leaving the City on or about May 1 an excellent opportunity is offered. Conveniences for driving, &c., on the premises. References: Messrs. N. P. Willis, Cornwall; F. W. Bodatien, No. 763 Broadway; M. A. Hoppock, No. 138 Liberty-st.; Jas. M. Grigg, No. 46 Cortlandt-st., S. B. Caldwell, No. 26 Old-slip, New-York. Address JAMES G. ROE, Cornwall, Orange County, N. Y.

BOARD IN YONKERS.—A LADY, OCCUPYing her own cottage, standing on high ground, in the most delightful part of the village, can accommodate a small family with board during the Summer; the rooms are well furnished and airy, and attendance, as well as the table, will be unexceptionable. Inquire at the railroad depot for Mr. WATTS, or address her through the Post-office, Yonkers, Westchester County, New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD.—PERSONS WISHING A pleasant situation to board for the Summer season can be accommodated with large airy rooms, well furnished, by making early application at the country mansion-house, foot of 54th-st., surrounded by large gardens, near the banks of the East river. Take 3d-av. cars to 53d-st.

BOARD IN THE COUNTRY.—ONE OR TWO respectable families can obtain pleasant board for the Summer on a large farm in Connecticut. It is delightfully situated, and easy of access, with a fine lake, with facilities for fishing and boating in the immediate vicinity of the house. References exchanged. For particulars, apply at No. 69 Nassau st., Room No. 5.

THE SPRING HOTEL AT RICHFIELD Springs will be ready for the reception of boarders on the 1st of June.
JOSHUA WHITING.

MACHINERY.

STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER FOR SALE—Together with shafting, pulleys, belts, &c.; engine is 14 horse power, and nearly new; locomotive boiler first class. Price of the whole $400, not half the original cost. Inquire of S. H. COOPER, No. 125 East 38th-st., near Lexington-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE GERMAN YOUNG man, a Protestant, wants a situation as waiter in a private family, in City or country. He understands his business perfectly, and has the best of City references for honesty, sobriety and capability. Can be seen at his present employers, or send a note to No. 255 4th-av., 3d door above 20th st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN, a situation as porter, or to drive a horse and wagon, and make himself generally useful to his employer; can write well, and can give the highest references as to honesty, sobriety and faithfulness. Address PORTER, *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN, a situation as coachman or groom; would assist in gardening, or make himself useful otherwise. No objection to the country. Can be highly recommended by his last employer, whom he has served nearly four years. Address P. G., *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY A respectable young man, who understands his business; has good reference as to honesty, sobriety, and capability; is willing to make himself useful; no objection to City or country. Call, or address COACHMAN, No. 345 7th-av., in the rear.

WANTED.—A SINGLE COLORED MAN WISHES a situation in a private family as groom and coachman; he perfectly understands his business; would have no objection to go to the country for the Summer. Can give the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 59 Water-st., corner Peck-slip.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION, BY A respectable man in a private family. He perfectly understands his business, the care and management of horses. Has lived in his place for 5 years. Can be highly recommended from last employer. Address C. M., *Times* Office, or Mr. TRAINOR, saddler, No. 514 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young man as waiter in a private family or genteel boarding house. Understands waiting on an invalid gentleman. Best of City reference. Call at No. 151 Elizabeth-st., rear, first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young man in a private family as an assistant gardener, and is willing to make himself useful about the house; has no objection to the country. Call at No. 48 Rutgers-st., for two or three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ACTIVE, INdustrious man as porter in a hotel. Has no objection to go to the country. Has good reference for capability. Address J. C., Box No. 100 *Times* office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A SINGLE MAN, who understands the care and management of horses, to work in a garden, and would make himself generally useful. Address GERMAN, *Times* office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, 20 YEARS OF age, a situation in some wholesale business down town. The best of City reference can be given, if required. Address, for three days, C. G. S., *Times* Office.

GARDENERS AND FARMERS.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY A MAN AND WIFE; one is a gardener and farmer, and can take excellent care of horses and cattle, and understands the raising of them; the wife is a dairy and poultry woman, and would do any kind of family work; they have the best recommendations for industry, fidelity and steadiness; the wife is an excellent baker; they have lived in their last situation six years. Address C. B. H., at this office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY A thoroughly practical man; is competent in every department of the business—greenhouse, grapery, &c.; refers to the gentleman with whom he last lived, and to several of the most respectable nurserymen in New-York, to whom he is well known. Address HORTICULTURIST, No. 9 John-st.

WANTED—GARDENER'S SITUATION BY A steady, sober man; has had long experience in this country and in Europe; has lived in good places up the North River, which his character will satisfy; understands his business perfectly. Any communication or address to J. HOGAN, No. 288 10th-av., will be attended to.

GARDENER WANTED—ONE COMPETENT TO take entire charge of a garden, with good references, may address W. T., at this office. One having a wife, (without children,) willing to act as cook, would be preferred.

SPORTING.

FOR SALE—TWO CABIN YACHTS, ONE OF twelve, the other of sixteen tons, well found in every particular. They are fast sailers, and may be bought cheap. Apply to SMEDLEY & BALMANNO, boat-builders, Henny Bridge, South Brooklyn. Boats of every description constantly for sale.

SLOOP YACHT FOR SALE CHEAP.—SHE is a keel boat, of about 20 tons, copper-fastened throughout; has all the modern improvements, and is in good order. To be seen at the foot of 11th st., East River.

SCHOONER YACHT FOR SALE—ABOUT 65 tons, has superior accommodations, a fast sailer, and in complete order. Apply to N. BLOODGOOD, Secretary New-York Yacht Club, No. 4 Pine-st.

WANTED—CHEAP—A SMALL YACHT OR CABIN boat of five to fifteen tons. Address, Post-Office, Box No. 1,222, stating price age, description, and the place where the boat can be seen.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE, A THOROUGH BRED English bull dog, black and white preferred. Address, stating price and age, CARLO, Box No. 108 *Times* office.

BILLIARDS.

BILLIARD TABLES.—PHELAN'S IMPROVED BILLIARD TABLES AND COMBINATION CUSHIONS—Protected by letters patent, dated—
Feb. 19, 1856. Dec. 8, 1857.
Oct. 28, 1856. Jan. 12, 1858.
☞ The recent improvements made in these Tables make them unsurpassed in the world. They are now offered to the scientific Billiard players as combining speed with truth, never before obtained in any Billiard Table. Salesrooms Nos. 786 and 788 Broadway, New-York. Manufactory, No. 53 Ann-st.
O'CONNOR & COLLENDER, Sole Manufacturers.

BILLIARDS WITHOUT BETTING.—Others make capital from betting; we have kept rooms for 25 years for exercise only, playing without betting. Billiard Palace, 15 tables, opposite City Hall, corner of Court and Remsen, Brooklyn; slate beds &c.; best arranged saloon in America; Standard Billiard-rooms No. 7 Fulton and No. 8 Ann, 15 tables—all for playing or sale. BASSFORDS, factors.

NO. 146 FULTON-ST. IS THE ONLY place to purchase good table and marble-bed Billiard tables at reduced prices. Everything complete, with my new inverted cushion, superior to all others. Two second-hand marble-bed Tables for sale cheap.
W. H. GRIFFITH.

NO. 146 FULTON-STREET IS THE ONLY place to purchase good tables, with true cushions, at reduced prices. Call and examine. Two splendid second-hand tables for sale cheap, with marble beds complete.
WM. H. GRIFFITH, No. 146 Fulton-st.
Billiard Table Maker.

COAL.

PRIME ANTHRACITE COAL AT REDUCED PRICES AT RETAIL.—The undersigned having determined upon taking orders at retail for their celebrated and superior Black Heath and Hard Broad Mountain White Ash Coals, and also for their prime Red Ash Coal, offer now, and until further notice, to deliver to consumers direct from boats the different sizes required for family use, screened and in primest order, at the following greatly reduced rates for cash, say:
WHITE ASH of the above-named veins, for furnaces, ranges and stoves, at $4 50 per ton of 2,000 lbs.
RED ASH, for grates and stoves, at $4 60 per ton of 2,000 lbs., all delivered free of cartage. Delivered from yards the price will be 25c. per ton higher. Orders can be left at the offices of the undersigned, No. 45 South-st., and foot of Warren-st., or at their yards foot of 14th-st., East River, and No. 74 West 32d-st., or at the drug stores of Messrs. Hegeman & Co. Nos. 165, 273, 511 and 756 Broadway.
CHAS. A. HECKSCHER & CO.,
No. 45 South-st.

OFFICE OF THE CUMBERLAND COAL AND IRON CO.,
Corner of Broadway and Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK, April 27, 1858.
THE CUMBERLAND COAL AND IRON Company are now prepared to contract for the sale of their well known and approved qualities of Cumberland Coal. It will be shipped in the best order from the Company's depôts at Alexandria, Pa., and Baltimore, Md.
The Company, when required, will charter vessels at lowest freights without charge.
A. MEHAFFEY, President.

ANTHRACITE COALS.—CHARLES A. HECKSCHER & CO., shippers of Schuylkill Coals, from the celebrated Black Heath and Broad Mountain White Ash, and the Otto Red Ash Veins, are now prepared to execute orders, either from Philadelphia, (Richmond, wharf No. 14,) or from Schuylkill Haven, per canal, at the lowest market rates, for single cargoes, or for contracts—to be furnished in uniform prime order.
OFFICES—No. 45 South-st., New-York; No. 132 Walnut-st., Philadelphia.

COAL YARD—CORNER THIRTY-SECOND-st. and Lexington av. Coal selected from the most approved mines in the Lehigh, Wyoming and Schuylkill coal fields expressly for domestic use, on hand and constantly discharging from boats—direct from the mines—pure and unadulterated.

SIDNEY, PICTOU AND LINGAN COAL MINES.—Gas Companies, iron manufacturers and others, wishing to import coal from these mines, can have full information, or credits opened by addressing or inquiring of
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.—BININGER & DeWITT
Importers of
WINES, BRANDIES AND CIGARS,
Have removed to
No. 19 Pine-st.,
Between Broadway and Nassau-st.

REMOVAL.—JOHN W. AMERMAN, STEAM Book and Job Printer, has removed from No. 69 William-st. to No. 47 Cedar-st., between William and Nassau. All kinds of Plain and Fancy Printing executed in the best manner, on reasonable terms. Law Cases and Points correctly printed at short notice.

REMOVAL.—CHICKERING & SONS HAVE REmoved their Piano-Forte Warerooms to No. 691 Broadway, corner 4th st., where may be found at all times a large assortment of Piano-Fortes of their manufacture.

AGRICULTURAL, &c.

SALE OF P. T. BARNUM'S FLOWERS and Plants at Iranistan, Bridgeport, Conn., TUESDAY, May 11, at 11 o'clock A. M., will be sold at public auction, at the above time and place, the rare and valuable collection of stove and green house plants, belonging to the estate of P. T. BARNUM, Esq., and now in the green-house at Iranistan, Bridgeport, Conn. Many of these plants were obtained from foreign lands at great expense. Catalogues may be obtained at the American Museum.

MANURE FOR GARDENS AND FARMS.—POUDRETTE is the CHEAPEST, NEATEST and BEST MANURE for gardens, lawns and early vegetables in market. It has no unpleasant odor, is put in direct contact with the seed without injury, and for raising early and large crops of corn is unequaled. A pamphlet sent gratis on application. Price, 1 bbl., $2; 3 bbls., $5; 7 bbls., $11 50 per bbl., delivered in the city. Apply to
THE LODI MANUFACTURING CO.,
No. 60 Cortlandt-st., (back office.)

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—NO. 371 TENTH-STREET, NEAR Tompkins-square. Two gentlemen can be accommodated with board in a private family for $3 25; partial board, $2 25. Also, a gentleman and wife with full board, large room with grate, $6; unfurnished, $5; in a fashionable neighborhood; fine house, high stone stoop, large garden, &c. Stages pass the door.

BOARDING.—A MOST PLEASANT AND CENTRAL LOCATION.—First-class board; delightful front rooms on second and third floors, in suites or separate, newly fitted and furnished in the best manner; all modern conveniences; family small and select. References exchanged at No. 371 4th-st., north side, near Lafayette-place.

BOARDING.—ANY GENTLEMAN DESIROUS OF a good home, and who is willing to room with another of unexceptionable character, can be accommodated with a neat parlor furnished; also, pantry and use of bathroom, gas, hot and cold water, pleasant neighborhood. Early breakfasts and regular meals. Terms, $4 50 per week. Apply or address B, No. 107 Avenue B.

BOARDING.—GENTLEMEN AND THEIR WIVES or single gentlemen, who are seeking for a home in a quiet private family, will do well to call at No. 126 West 39th-st., where they will find rooms to suit in a first-class house. Terms reasonable, and good references required. Address W. C., at this office.

BOARDING.—A NICELY FURNISHED ROOM, suitable for two persons, to let, with board, at No. 86 Varick-st., near Canal. Room furnished with gas, hot and cold water. Terms $8 for two. Dinner, &c., at 6½ o'clock.

BOARDING.—THOSE SEEKING BOARD WITH a view to good living and the comforts of a home, may meet with success, by applying at No. 122 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn, or by addressing A. B., Box No. 200, office of this paper.

BOARDING.—BOARD FOR ONE GENTLEMAN. Breakfast and tea in a private family, in 19th-st., between 6th and 9th avs.; third story front room. Address A. B. C., *Times* office.

BOARDING.—A SUITE OF HANDSOMELY FURnished rooms to let with board, single or together, also, single rooms for gentlemen. Family private. References exchanged. Apply at No. 141 West 34th st.

BOARDING.—ST. JOHN'S PARK—NO. 20 BEACH-st., one of the most delightful places in the City. Will be vacated this week the entire 2d floor; it will be let separate or together, with full or partial board.

BOARDING.—GENTLEMEN AND THEIR FAMIlies, or a few single gentlemen, can be accommodated with board and pleasant rooms at No. 143 Madison st., near Pike st.

BOARDING.—TWO OR THREE GENTLEMEN can be accommodated with first-class board in a private family. Dinner at 6. Apply No. 41 East 20th-st.

BOARDING.—ONE OR TWO GENTLEMEN CAN be accommodated with board in a pleasant location in the VIIth Ward. Apply at No. 197 Monroe-st.

BOARDING—SECOND-FLOOR FRONT ROOM and bedroom; also, front room and bedroom on third floor; full or partial board; at No. 59 2d-av.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND BEDroom may be obtained at No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square. Also, rooms for gentlemen.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—CAN be obtained, where all the comforts of a home may be enjoyed, within five minutes' walk from Fulton or Wall st. Ferry; pleasant garden attached to the house; dinner at 6. Apply at No. 70 Willow-st.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—Pleasant rooms in a quiet family may be had for a gentleman and wife, or for single gentlemen, at No. 33 Willow-st. References required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—ABOUT TEN MINutes' walk to Fulton and Wall st. Ferries; first-class private boarding house, pleasantly situated in a good neighborhood, No. 49 Concord-st.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—Pleasant rooms in a quiet family may be had for a gentleman and wife, or for single gentlemen, at No. 38 Willow-st. References required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—PLEASANT ROOMS with board can be obtained in a private family, by applying at No. 186 Atlantic-st., near Clinton, convenient to the ferries. No moving on the 1st of May.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A SINGLE GENTLEman can be accommodated with a very pleasant and comfortable room, and good board, at No. 79 Sands-st., corner of Jay, Brooklyn. References required.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A Neatly furnished rooms in a quiet family for a lady and gentleman, and for one single gentleman. Inquire at No. 54 Willow-st

BOARD IN HOBOKEN, NEAR THE FERRY.—Two large rooms on the second floor to let with board. Apply at No. 1 Newark-st., corner Hudson Terrace.

MURRAY HILL, NO. 36 EAST 35TH-STREET, TO LET.—A second-floor, and private parlor on the first floor, furnished or unfurnished, with or without board or private table, in a first-class brownstone front house, located in the most airy and healthful part of the City, and occupied by the family of a clergyman. Madison av. stages pass near the door.

A SMALL, PRIVATE FAMILY, OCCUPYing a pleasant house in a convenient locality, would accommodate two or three single gentlemen with large or small rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with breakfast and tea, at moderate terms. Gas, hot and cold water, in the house. References exchanged. Apply at No. 207 West 20th-st., between 8th and 9th avs

A SMALL FAMILY OCCUPYING A HOUSE in West-22d-st., with gas, bath, hot and cold water convenient to stages and cars, have three well-furnished rooms, with bedrooms and pantries attached, where a few gentlemen can find a permanent and quiet home, with partial board. Direct answer to E. H., office of the New-York *Times*.

TENTH-STREET, No. 36.—A FEW PLEASant rooms can be had, with full or partial board, for single gentlemen, or gentlemen and their wives. Also, a room suitable for a physician; can be had with or without board.

TO LET WITH BOARD—A FRONT PARLOR and bedroom, on the second floor, with hot and cold water, bath, &c., suitable for a gentleman and wife. Also, a furnished room for a single gentleman. Private family. Inquire at No. 72 2d av. References exchanged.

ROOMS AND BOARD.—A HIGHLY RESPECTable private family, occupying a first class brownstone house, would accommodate a genteel family and three or four single gentlemen with first-class board—rooms furnished or unfurnished. Apply at No. 191 West 28th st., between 6th and 9th avs. Location delightful for a Summer residence.

ROOMS AND BOARD.—A GENTLEMAN AND wife can have the best of board and one or two large well-furnished rooms in a pleasant neighborhood, in a small private family, at No. 130 West 25th st. Best reference given and required.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN—BY A gentleman and wife, on the Heights, or in Clinton or Henry sts., above Atlantic, or in Carroll, 1st or 2d place, two rooms furnished in a first-class boarding-house, or small family. References exchanged. Address, stating terms, &c., X. Y. Z., Stevens House, New-York.

BOARD WANTED—IN THIS CITY, IN A PRIvate family, where there are no other boarders, by a gentleman, his wife, infant and nurse. The location must be pleasant, and the accommodations strictly modern. Unfurnished rooms preferred. Address, stating particulars, B. B., Box No. 2,079, New-York Post-Office.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND his wife, in this City, not above 30th-st.; or in Brooklyn near Wall-st. Ferry; terms must be moderate and location desirable. Address C. S., at this office, with full particulars.

BOARD WANTED IN ORANGE, N. J.—FOR the Summer months, for a gentleman, wife and son, 9 years old, two rooms required, a private family preferred. Address F. A., *Times* office, immediately.

NO. 259 FOURTH-AVENUE—BETWEEN 29th and 30th sts. A gentleman and wife or single gentleman may obtain a furnished parlor and bedroom, or unfurnished rooms adjoining, in a private family. Dinner at 2. References ex

AUCTION SALES.

AUCTION NOTICE.

SPECIAL SALE of SPLENDID CARPETING, WILLIAM TOPPING & CO., Auctioneers, No. 119 Broadway, will sell on SATURDAY, May 8, A beautiful assortment of VELVET TAPESTRY, BRUSSELS, INGRAIN AND VENETIAN CARPETING, Together with Mattings, Rugs, Table Covers and other goods in the line to which they invite the particular attention of the trade and persons wishing to purchase for furnishing.

Catalogues and goods ready early on morning of sale.

W. B. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF SPLENDID HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, MADE BY ROTH & GOLDSMITH, BROCADE PARLOR SUITES, VALUABLE PIANOFORTE, SUPERB PAINTINGS, BEAUTIFUL CARPETS, COSTLY VASES, &c.

THIS DAY, (Saturday,) May 8, at 10½ o'clock.

Embracing a large and magnificent collection of rare and valuable furniture, unique and recherché works of art, &c., contained in the large dwelling No. 152 West 31st-st., between 7th and 8th avs., the sale of which will be without reserve, and take place rain or shine. Full descriptive catalogues will be ready at the house on the morning of sale.

FURNITURE OF THE HOUSE CONSISTS IN PART OF Splendidly carved rosewood parlor furniture, embracing three full suites in rich brocade, with slip covers, all in perfect order; pier and mantel mirrors, with cornices, slabs and brackets; Turkish and reception chairs, in rich brocade and medallion tapestry; superior rosewood piano forte, music cabinet, with statuary top; etageres, with marble tops and mirror doors, silk and lace curtains, French secretary, Italian cottage chairs, centre, sofa and pier tables; superb paintings on canvas and glass, including "The Lovers," "Midsummer," "Shepherd," a beautiful fruit piece, Parian statuettes of "Flora," "Painting and Music," "Day," "Flower Boy and Girl," &c.; chambers furnished throughout in rosewood; amoire à glace, bois de rose, 600 yards of rich carpets, fine hair mattresses and bedding, with everything pertaining to elegantly-furnished apartments.

Dining-room furniture of every description, fine extension-table and oak dining chairs, marble-top buffet, rich French and India China, cut-glass, pearl and ivory cutlery, ruby and silver ware, with everything to be found in a fashionable furnished residence, which, to be fully appreciated, must be examined. Sale to commence at 10½ o'clock precisely in the dining room.

N. B.—Deposits will be required from all purchasers, and reliable persons will be in attendance to cart or ship the goods.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

SUPREME COURT SALE OF 150 ACRES AT HUNT'S POINT, WEST FARMS, LONG ISLAND SOUND, AT AUCTION.—A. J. BLEECKER & CO. will sell on TUESDAY, May 11, at 12 o'clock, on the premises, at Hunt's Point, Long Island Sound:

150 ACRES OF LAND—About 10 miles from Fulton Ferry and City Hall, on the East River, to be divided into parcels of 4 to 20 acres. More particularly described on maps having frontages on main shore and inlet adjacent thereto, with fine view of river; a large abundance of stone and sand on premises for building purposes. This property is perhaps the finest in the city neighborhood now in the market, adjoining the country-seats of Paul Spofford, Joseph Walker, E. G. Faile, Messrs. Ludlow, Dater, Watson, Denison, Herrick and others. Churches and schools near by. Maps after 5th May, and particulars at No. 7 Broad-st. By order of John W. Mills, Referee.

J. W. HUNT, Auctioneer.

REGULAR SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—J. W. HUNT will sell, THIS DAY, (Saturday,) May 8, at 10½ o'clock, at his spacious salesrooms, No. 85 Nassau-st., a magnificent assortment of household furniture, consisting, in part, of rosewood and mahogany parlor suites, covered in French satin brocade, plush and hair cloth; etageres, sideboards, wardrobes, tête-à-têtes, sofas, lounges, chairs, rockers, bedsteads, bureaus, enameled chamber suites, &c., &c. Also, velvet, tapestry, ingrain and other carpets; oil-cloth, crockery, cutlery, oil paintings, fancy goods, silver-plated ware, &c., &c. Sale positive. Catalogues, with full particulars, ready morning of sale.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom, 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL AT AUCTION, SATURDAY, May 15, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., a general assortment of household furniture removed for convenience of sale, consisting of Brusse's and ingrain carpets, mahogany chairs and tête-à-têtes, mahogany rockers, mahogany marble-top card and centre table, extension dining and breakfast tables, mahogany marble top dressing bureaus and washstands, hair mattresses, cane palliasses, bolsters and pillows, oak C. S. dining-room chairs, mahogany sideboards, office furniture, desks, chairs, stools, &c., in all embracing a general assortment.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

BY ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.—OFFICE NO. 4 BROAD-ST.—Regular Auction sales of Stocks, Bonds, Notes, and other securities every day. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Brokers' Board. Sale THIS DAY, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. For full particulars, see catalogues, or *Journal of Commerce, Courier and Enquirer, Morning Express, Daily News and Morning Herald.*

W. S. MCILVAIN, Auctioneer.

GARDEN PLANTS AND FLOWERS.—WM. S. MCILVAIN will sell THIS DAY and EVERY DAY THIS WEEK at the seed store No. 9 John-st., at 10½ o'clock, moss, climbing and monthly roses, honeysuckles, westarias, dahlias, verbenas, salvias, heliotropes, &c., &c., in fine order from P. HENDERSON, Jersey City. Every convenience for packing and shipping. Descriptive catalogues.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on SATURDAY, May 8, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 23 Nassau-st., a bay horse, about 15 hands high, kind and gentle.

Also, a doctor's gig and harness, all in good order.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on MONDAY, May 10, at 12 o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., for account of whom it may concern, 2 casks of Brandy.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

BY SIMEON DRAPER, OFFICE NO. 46 Pine-st., corner of William.—Regular Auction Sales at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale. Sale THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock. See catalogue.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

THE PROPRIATOR OF A PLOW FACTORY and foundry, well established and having a good run of trade, wishes to take a partner with from $3,000 to $4,000, for the purpose of extending the business and relieving himself of part of the labors of the concern. To a good business man this is a favorable opening. The works are situated in a rich and healthy agricultural district, about 60 miles from New-York. For further information address PLOWS, *Times* office.

N. B.—A carriage factory now doing an extensive business is connected with the above.

A VERY LUCRATIVE BUSINESS FOR SALE—In Broadway, two blocks from City Hall. A great chance to an enterprising mercantile person or firm. The present proprietor's domestic business calls him to France; hence he offers for sale, under certain restrictions, one half or the whole of the above establishment; also, the factory connected with it. No one need apply unless able to invest in cash from $4,000 to $6,000. The net profits of the last twelve months, notwithstanding the financial revulsion, have amounted to several thousand dollars.—April 25, 1858. Address, or call upon, A. F., care of THOS. F. MURPHY, bookseller, No. 372 Pearl-st.

A GENTLEMAN OF LITERARY REPUTATION, who is thoroughly acquainted with business, desires to take charge, for a reasonable salary, of some suitable business that will occupy a portion of his time, and that will give him the use of a commodious room, first or second floor, on or near Broadway, in which he can also transact business of his own, which is done mostly by letter correspondence. He might furnish some capital, on good security, if desired. Address, stating particulars, L. M. N., New-York Post-Office.

WESTERN LANDS TO EXCHANGE FOR GOODS.—I wish to exchange lands, in Indiana or Iowa, on fair terms. These are not "trading lands," but are good farming lands, located adjoining actual settlers, and good improvements are made upon them. Any retailer wishing to retire and dispose of his stock, this will be a good opening. Address CHARLES MASON, Howard Hotel, stating when and where an interview may be had.

$500 WILL BE GIVEN TO ANY GENTLEMAN who will procure for advertiser a lucrative permanent situation in any part of America. The most honorable secrecy to be preserved whether offers prove agreeable or not. References of high and known respectability as to character and means will be given and required, consequently, sharpers need not reply. Address, postpaid, to OMEGA, *Times* Office, for one week.

RARE CHANCE.—FOR SALE, OR EXCHANGE for a house in the City, the stock, fixtures, &c., of a large dry goods store in one of the most flourishing towns in Connecticut. It is an old-established concern, and the reason for selling is, the owner has other business in the City. For particulars, apply to W. H. LUSH, Land Office, No. 292 4th-av.

A RARE CHANCE FOR INVESTMENT.—A store of twenty-four years' standing, with a valuable stock of books, which the subscriber offers for sale in consequence of the loss of sight. He will continue to sell at reduced prices until he meets with a purchaser to buy the whole stock. ABRAHAM MAZE, No. 237 Bleecker-st.

GREAT BARGAIN.—A BUSINESS WHICH has been established 14 years, which, in the hands of an energetic person, will pay 100 per cent. Will be sold cheap for cash. The proprietor wishes to retire from business. Address J. B., Brooklyn Post-Office. All communications strictly confidential.

SECOND-HAND TYPE AND PRINTING MATERIALS WANTED.—Those desirous of disposing of such property may hear of an opportunity by addressing CLIFTON, this office.

FOR SALE—A BUTCHER'S SHOP, WITH FIXtures, and a good run of customers. Inquire corner of 24th-st. and 9th-av. Call from 6 A. M. to 2.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

SASH WEIGHTS.—ALWAYS ON HAND A full assortment of sash weights and dumb-waiter weights, at 1½c. per pound. No charge for delivery. HIRAM JELLIFF, No. 253 9th-av.

BURDEN'S NEW MACHINE HORSE Shoes. Superior, low price, desirable. Depot in N. Y. at JOHN W. QUINCY & CO.'S, No. 98 William-st.

TELEGRAPH WIRE—BEST QUALITY, ALL kinds for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William st.

THOMAS PIG IRON—SOFT, FREE, STRONG and a warranted substitute for Scotch Pig. JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

BANCA TIN, INGOT COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, &c., for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

MOUNT-HOPE CUT NAILS, SUPERIOR quality; none better in market. Agents, JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

AMES & SONS' SHOVELS AND SPADES.—For sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., 98 William-st.

OCULISTS.

TO THOSE AFFLICTED WITH DISEASES OF THE EYE.—Dr. WHEELER, Oculist, No. 436 Broome-st., late No. 436 Broadway, devotes attention exclusively to the eye. An experience of 20 years as an oculist in this City enables him to guarantee success in all curable cases. Office hours, 9 to 4 o'clock. French artificial eyes inserted.

FINANCIAL.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris.

Grant letters of credit for Mercantile purposes. Also, circular letters of credit on all the principal towns and cities of

FRANCE,	GREAT BRITAIN,	IRELAND,
HOLLAND,	BELGIUM,	SPAIN,
PORTUGAL,	SWITZERLAND,	ITALY,
GERMANY,	RUSSIA,	SWEDEN.
	ALSO, ON	
ATHENS,	BEYROUT,	CONSTINOPLE,
JERUSALEM,	ALEXANDRIA,	CAIRO,
	&c., &c.	

Office in New-York, No. 8 Wall-st.

Bills or Paris at short, or 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

CHARLES D. TROTT. GEORGE W. OGSTON.

TROTT & OGSTON,
FOREIGN EXCHANGE AND NOTE BROKERS,
No. 36 Exchange-place,

Buy and sell Foreign Exchange, Notes, &c., and negotiate Loans on commission.

REFERENCES:

A Belmont Esq.,	Messrs. N. L. & G. Griswold,
Messrs. Riggs & Co.,	J. R. Jaffray & Sons,
Cammann & Co.,	F. Cotenet & Atherton,
Barclay & Livingston,	F. & Victor Achelis.

Messrs. Bowens, Beeckman & Bradford, Jr.

FRANCIS & JAMES KAIN,
BANKING AND COLLECTION OFFICE,
No. 39 Exchange-place, near William-st.
New-York.

Collections made upon all parts of the United States and the Canadas with dispatch, on the most favorable terms. Loans and business paper negotiated. Stocks, bonds, &c., bought and sold on commission. Orders solicited.

JOHN B. MURRAY, BANKER,
NO. 40 WALL-ST., MANHATTAN CO.'S BUILDING.

Orders from any part of the United States for the investment of money, purchase or sale of securities, collection of coupons, dividends, interest or rents, executed promptly. Remittances for sales and collections forwarded by the next mail in certificates of deposit payable at the Manhattan Bank, New-York. Securities bought and sold at the Brokers' Board.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW YORK,

ISSUE

CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT, for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world. Also,

MERCANTILE CREDITS,

for use in EUROPE, CHINA, etc.

COLLECTIONS.

The undersigned having perfected his arrangements with reliable correspondents, is now prepared to collect drafts and notes payable in any part of this continent. The proceeds will be discounted when desired on receipt of telegraphic advice of payment.

JOHN B. MURRAY, No. 40 Wall-st.

OFFICIAL.—TREASURY DEPARTMENT, APRIL 10, 1858.—Notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received at this Department until the 10th day of May proximo, for the issue of any portion, or the whole, of five millions of dollars in Treasury Notes in exchange for gold coin of the United States, deposited with the Treasurer of the United States, the Treasurer of the Mint at Philadelphia, the Treasurer of the Branch Mint at New-Orleans, or the Assistant treasurers at Boston, New-York, Charleston or St. Louis, within ten days from the acceptance of such proposals, under the authority of the Act of Congress entitled "An Act to authorize the issue of Treasury Notes," approved Dec. 23, 1857.

The treasury notes will be issued upon the receipt here of certificates of deposit with those officers to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States. They will be made payable to the order of such bidder or bidders as shall agree to make such exchange at the lowest rate of interest not exceeding six per centum per annum, and will carry such rate from the date of the certificate of such deposit.

The proposals must state the rate of interest without condition and without reference to other bids, and contain no other fractional rates than one-fourth, one half, or three-fourths of one per centum. One per centum of the amount proposed to be exchanged must be deposited with one of the Treasury officers above enumerated, whose certificate of such deposit must accompany each proposal as security for its fulfillment. If the proposal is not accepted, immediate directions will be given to return such deposit. Should the proposals be variant from the provisions of the Act of Congress, or of this notice, they will not be considered.

All proposals under this notice must be sealed, and inscribed on the outside, "Proposals for Treasury Notes." They will be opened at this Department at 12 o'clock M. on said 10th day of May.

HOWELL COBB,
Secretary of the Treasury.

OFFICE OF THE HARLEM GAS-LIGHT COMPANY—No. 80 Nassau-st., New-York, April 15, 1858.—Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the Stockholders of the Harlem Gas Light Company will be held on the 10th day of May next, A. D. 1858, at the office of the Company, No. 80 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, at 2 o'clock P. M. of that day, for the purpose of increasing the amount of the capital stock of said Company, said capital now being $250,000, the proposed increase being $100,000, making the whole capital of said Company the sum of $350,000, such increase being intended for the purpose of extending the business of the Company, the laying of and extension of mains for conducting gas, and of extending the works of said Company. This notice being given in pursuance of sections 20 and 21 of an act entitled "An act to authorize the formation of Gas Light Companies," passed Feb. 16, 1848.

BURR WAKEMAN,
HENRY P. McGOWN,
JOHN M. REED.

CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY—NEW-YORK, May 5, 1858.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company, for the election of thirteen Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company, in the city of Chicago, State of Illinois, on FRIDAY, the 11th day of June next. The poll will be opened at 11 o'clock A. M. and closed at 12 M. The transfer books will be closed on the afternoon of Tuesday, May 11, and reopened on the morning of Saturday, June 12. By order of the Board.

FRANCIS H TOWS, Secretary.

$8,000.—WANTED TO BORROW ON bond and mortgage on valuable improved property in the city of Troy, $8,000. The loan is a desirable one to any person wishing to make investment in real estate out of the City of New-York; the property being worth more than double the amount sold at present, for over $2,000 per annum. Interest will be made payable in the City of New-York. For further particulars, inquire of VAN VORST & BEARDSLEE,
No. 106 Broadway, New-York.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.—The annual meeting of Stockholders for the election of Directors, will be held at the office of the Company, corner 26th-st. and 4th av., on Tuesday, May 18. The polls to be opened from 12 o'clock at noon to 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer books of the old and preferred stock will be closed from 4 o'clock P. M. of the 11th inst., until 9 o'clock A. M. of the 19th inst.

W. H. EMERSON, Treasurer pro tem.

OFFICE AMERICAN GUANO CO., No. 66 WILLIAM-ST. THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE AMERIcan Guano Company are hereby notified that the Annual Election for Trustees, will be held at the Office of the Company, on 12th May ensuing. The Polls will be open from 12 until 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed from the 7th May until 12th May inclusive.

JAS. S. WYCKOFF, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, April 20, 1858.

OFFICE OF THE GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION R. R. CO., CHICAGO, May 3, 1858.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—NOTICE is hereby given to the Stockholders of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company, that the Annual Meeting of said Company for the election of Directors and transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the Company, in Chicago, on Wednesday, June 2, next, at 10 o'clock A. M. W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

DAMASCUS STEEL COMPANY, OF CROTON LANDING, WESTCHESTER COUNTY.—All persons having claims against this Company are requested to present the same to the subscriber, the assignee of said Company, at his office, No. 87 John-st., in the City of New-York, on or before June 1, 1858, preparatory to a distribution of the proceeds of the assigned property among the creditors.—Dated New-York, May 7, 1858.

SAML. CHURCHILL, Assignee.

NOTICE.—THE INTEREST COUPONS OF THE Eight per cent. First Mortgage Bonds of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company, due on the 1st day of May, 1858 at the Broadway Bank, in the City of New-York, will be paid on that day on presentation at the Ocean Bank, in the City of New-York. S. CHAMBERLAIN, Lessee of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad.

FRANCIS' METALLIC LIFE-BOAT COMPANY.—The annual meeting of the stockholders for the election of Trustees for the ensuing year, and for any general business, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 57 Beekman-st., New-York, at 11 o'clock A. M., on THURSDAY 20th inst.

MARSHALL LEFFERTS, Secretary and Treas'r.

CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW-JERSEY, NEW-YORK, April 26, 1858.

INTEREST.—THE INTEREST COUPONS OF THE second Mortgage Bonds due the 1st day of May next will be paid at the office of the Company, No. 69 Wall-st., on and after that date G. M. MILLIGAN, Treasurer.

CITY OF ST. PAUL'S TWELVE PER cent. Coupon Bonds issued for Municipal purposes, payable at Metropolitan Bank. Total issue $150,000, of which $130,000 have been taken by one capitalist. The balance, $20,000, for sale by JOHN B. MURRAY, No. 40 Wall-st.

$3.000.—WANTED BY A TRADESMAN, wishing to increase his business, $3,000 or $4,000 for one or two years. Not more than 7 per cent. will be paid. Direct W. H. T., French's Hotel; for an interview call between 10 and 1 o'clock on Friday.

SECOND-AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY First Mortgage Bonds, bearing 7 per cent. interest. Coupons payable June and December. For sale by WM. & JOHN O'BRIEN, No. 29 Wall-st.

GAS-LIGHT STOCKS—IN VARIOUS COMPAnies throughout the United States, dividing 10 per cent. and upwards—a first-class investment—for sale by JOHN B. MURRAY, No. 40 Wall-st.

A RESPECTABLE YOUNG LADY, A stranger in the City, wishes the loan of $15 for a few weeks; security given. Address, stating where to be seen, Miss ELIZA STANLEY, Union-square Post-Office.

AN EXTRA LARGE AMOUNT OF MONEY to loan on approved property favorably located in this City. Apply to TEN EYCK & CO., No. 39 William-st., room No. 12.

WANTED TO PURCHASE, IN EXCHANGE for good Railroad Bonds, property in this City, in good locality, of the value of from $12,000 to $15,000. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO.

VAN SCHAICK & DE FOREST, STOCK AND BOND BROKERS, No. 29 Exchange-place and No. 63 Beaver-st., New-York.

J. VAN SCHAICK,
C. A. DE FOREST, Jr.

DIVIDENDS.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, NEW-YORK, May 7, 1858.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of 10 per cent. out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after Wednesday, the 12th inst., at the transfer office, No. 9 Tontine Building. The transfer books will be closed until after that date FREDERICK HOFFMAN, Secretary.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, NEW-YORK, May 7, 1858.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of ten per cent. out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after WEDNESDAY, the 12th inst. (at the Transfer Office, No. 9 Tontine Building.) The transfer books will be closed until after that date

FREDERIC HOFFMAN, Secretary.

FOR EUROPE.

TAPSCOTT'S EMIGRATION AND FOREIGN EXCHANGE OFFICE,
No. 86 South-st.

Persons wishing to send for their friends in the old country, can obtain passage certificates to have them brought out in TAPSCOTT'S superior

LINES OF LIVERPOOL OR LONDON PACKETS,

At the lowest possible rates.

REMITTANCES.

Drafts for £1 and upwards payable in any part of England, Ireland, Scotland or Wales.

Circulars, with names of ships and other necessary information, furnished on application (if by letter inclosing postage stamp for reply) to

TAPSCOTT & CO., No. 86 South-st., New-York.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$139
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$115
Second Cabin Passage	90

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

ARABIA, Stone, leaves N. York Wednesday, May 12
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston, Wednesday, May 19
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. York, Wednesday, May 26
NIAGARA, Wickman, leaves Boston Wednesday, June 2
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, June 9
AMERICA, Moodie, leaves Boston Wednesday, June 16
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York Wednesday, June 23
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, June 30
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 7

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

GREAT REDUCTION IN FARE TO AND FROM EUROPE.—From New-York to Southampton, Havre and Bremen.

First Cabin.....$80 | Second Cabin.....$50

Certificates issued for passage from Europe, also.

The first-class paddle-wheel steamships

NORTH STAR, 2,500 tons, E. L. TINKELPAUGH, Master,

ARIEL, 2,000 tons, C. D. LUDLOW, Master,

will sail from Pier No. 3, North River, New-York, at NOON precisely, carrying the UNITED STATES MAILS, viz.:

Leave New-York for Southampton, Havre and Bremen	Bremen for Southampton.	Southampton for New-York.
ARIEL.....May 15	June 12.	June 16.
NORTH STAR.....June 12	July 10.	July 14.

These steamships touch at Havre. Specie delivered in London and Paris.

For passage or freight, apply to

D. TORRANCE, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE United States Mail steamer FULTON, J. A. WOTTON, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton, to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, May 29, at 12 o'clock, from pier No. 37 North River foot of Beach-st. This ship has fine water-tight compartments inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured. Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "below."

For freight or passage, apply to DR.

W. S. DRAYTON, Agent.
No. 7 Broadway.

N. B.—The steamer ARAGO will succeed the FULTON, and sail June 26.

FARE REDUCED.—STEAM TO SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—The magnificent steamship VANDERBILT, 5,268 tons, P. E. LEFEVRE, Master, will sail with the MAILS:

From New-York for Southampton and Havre.	From Southampton and Havre for New-York.
SATURDAY.....May 22	WEDNESDAY.....June 9
SATURDAY.....July 3	WEDNESDAY.....July 21

PRICE OF PASSAGE.

First Cabin.....$100 | Second Cabin.....$60

Specie delivered in London and Paris.

For passage and freight, apply to

D. TORRANCE, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR BREMEN DIRECT—MAY 8, 1858.—THE first-class, side-wheel steamer ERICSSON, A. B. LOPER, Commander, will sail as above from Pier No. 37, North River.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM BREMEN.
May 8,	June 2, July 24,
Aug. 25, Oct. 20,	Sept. 18, Nov. 17,

Main Saloon, $100; Forward Saloon, $60; No Steerage passengers.

For safety and comfort this steamer has no superior, and passengers by her for the Continent will avoid the delay and expenses of stopping at an intermediate port.

For passage or freight, apply to DUNHAM & CO., No. 13 William-st.

STEAM TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, DUBLIN AND LONDONDERRY, without delay, for $30.—Return tickets to either of the above places good for six months, by any steamer of the line, $60.

FROM NEW-YORK.

EDINBURG, Cumming, Saturday, May 29, at 12, noon.
GLASGOW, Goodwin, Saturday, June 12, at 12, noon.
NEW-YORK, McMillan, Saturday, July 10, at 12, noon.

Rates of Passage—Cabin, $75; third class, found with cooked provisions, $30. For freight or passage, apply to ROBERT CRAIG, No. 17 Broadway.

GLASGOW AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP Company's splendid and powerful steamers sail as under:

FROM NEW-YORK:

Edinburg, Cumming, Saturday, May 29, at 12 noon.
Glasgow, Goodwin,
New-York, McMillan, Wednesday, July 7, at 12 noon.

RATES OF PASSAGE—Cabin, $75; third class, found with cooked provisions, $30. Steerage passengers forwarded to Liverpool, Belfast and Dublin for $30. For freight or passage apply to ROBERT CRAIG, No. 17 Broadway.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP ARABIA FOR LIVERPOOL.—The ARABIA, JAMES STONE, Commander, will sail from the stream, with the mails and passengers for Europe, on WEDNESDAY, the 12th inst. A steamer will leave the Company's dock, at Jersey City, with the passengers, at 12½ and 1½ o'clock P. M. The PERSIA will sail on 26th May.

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.—SPRING ARRANGEMENT—Commencing Monday, May 3, 1858:

Trains leave the Depôt corner of White and Centre sts., New-York, at

9:30 A. M., Mail Train, stopping at Williams Bridge and all stations North.

6:15 P. M., for White Plains, stopping at all intermediate stations.

Trains leave Depôt corner of 26th-st. and 4th-av., New-York:

6:30 A. M. Williams Bridge Train, stopping at all intermediate stations.

10:15 A. M. Williams Bridge, do. do.
11:30 A. M. White Plains, do. do.
2:30 P. M. Williams Bridge, do. do.
4:00 P. M. White Plains, do. do.
5:00 P. M. Dover Plains Train, stopping at Williams Bridge and all stations North.
5:30 P. M. Williams Bridge Train, stopping at all intermediate stations.
6:15 P. M. White Plains Train, stopping at all intermediate stations.

Returning Trains leave Albany for New-York:

7:45 A. M. Mail Train, stopping at all stations North of and at Williams Bridge.

WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, May 10, 1858, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave Pier, foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.: Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk and principal intermediate stations. Mail train at 9 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. Rockland Passenger, at 3 P. M., from foot Chambers-st., and Pierpont, for Sufferns and intermediate stations. Way passenger at 4 P. M., for Newburgh, Middletown and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted. These Express Trains connect at Elmira, for Ithaca and Owego; at Corning with Tioga Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad for Syracuse; at Corning with the Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend, with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville, with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk, with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c. CHAS. MORAN, President.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing April 28, 1858, Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and 4 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains, and at 5:30 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 12 M., 4 and 5 P. M.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 12 M. only.

JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—SPRING ARRANGEMENT.—On and after 1st May trains will run as follows, Sunday excepted:

TRAINS GOING EAST

Leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, for Greenport 10 A. M.
Leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, for Yaphank 10 A. M.; 3:45 P. M.
Leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, for Syosset 12 M. and 4:30 P. M.
Leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, for Hempstead 10 A. M.; 12 M.; 4:30 and 5:30 P. M.
Leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, for Jamaica 10 A. M.; 12 M.; 3:45, 5:30 and 7:15 P. M.

NEW-YORK TO NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, NORTHAMPTON, AND TOWNS ON THE LINE OF VERMONT RAILROADS.—The steamer ELM CITY, Captain LEWIS, will leave Pier No. 26 East River every day, at 3 P. M. The steamer TRAVELER, Captain BOWNE, every night at 11. Fare $1 to New-Haven. Berths free. Merchandise forwarded to Hartford, Springfield, Northampton, and through to Vermont, Northern New-York and Canada, by day and night express line. FRANCIS HYDE, General Agent, Pier No. 26 East River, New-York. RICHARD PECK, Agent New-Haven Steamboat Co.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD COMPANY.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT FOR 1858. Through Trains leave New-York, foot of Cortlandt-st., for Morristown, Dover, Hackettstown and Newton at 8:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.

MORRISTOWN EXPRESS—Leaves at 4:40 P. M., stopping only at Newark, Summit, Chatham and Madison.

MILLBURN ACCOMMODATION—At 11:30 A. M., and 4:40 and 6:10 P. M., making all the stops.

J. B. BASSINGER, Superintendent pro tem.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM April 19, 1858, trains will leave Chambers-st. station as follows: Express trains, 6:30 A. M. and 4:45 P. M. Albany Passenger train, 11:30 A. M. Poughkeepsie trains at 7 A. M., 1 P. M., and 3:30 P. M. For Peekskill, 5:30 P. M. For Sing Sing at 4 P. M. Passengers taken at Chambers-st., Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 6:15 A. M., 12:35 and 5:15 P. M., and Albany at 6:25 A. M., 12:45 and 5:25 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, via JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M. 33. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 4 A. M. and 6 P. M.

J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

No baggage will be received for any train, unless delivered and checked 15 minutes in advance of the time of leaving.

FLUSHING RAILROAD—LEAVES FULTON Market Wharf, by steamer ISLAND CITY, at 6, 8 and 10 A. M., 1, 4 and 6 P. M. The cars leave Flushing, L. I., at the same hours, meeting and exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point—through in 50 minutes. Fare 25 cents.

WM. M. SMITH, Receiver.

MEDICAL.

NEW MEDICAL WORK
ON DISEASES OF GENITO-URINARY ORGANS,
First Series—Gonorrhœa, Stricture, Fistula, Lithotripsy or Breaking Stone in the Bladder, and Seminal Weakness,
By ALSON GOLDSMITH M. D.,
Late Professor of Surgery in the Medical College of Ohio, and the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York, No. 1 Amity-st.

For sale, wholesale and retail, price $1. Sent to any part of the country by mail.

WILEY & HALSTEAD,
No. 351 Broadway,
Publishers and Importers.

THE LIVER INVIGORATOR.—PREPARED by Dr. SANDFORD, compounded entirely from Gums, is one of the best Purgative and Liver medicines now before the public.

These Gums remove all morbid or bad matter from the system, supplying in their place a healthy flow of bile, invigorating the stomach, causing food to digest well, purifying the blood, giving tone and health to the whole machinery, removing the cause of the disease—effecting a radical cure.

Bilious attacks are cured, and, what is better, prevented, by the occasional use of the Liver Invigorator.

One dose, after eating, is sufficient to relieve the stomach and prevent the food from rising and souring.

Only one dose taken before retiring prevents nightmare.

Only one dose, taken at night, loosens the bowels gently, and cures costiveness.

One dose taken after each meal will cure Dyspepsia.

One dose of two teaspoonfulls will always relieve Sick Headache.

Only one dose immediately relieves.

All who use it are giving their unanimous testimony in its favor.

Mix water in the mouth with the Invigorator, and swallow both together.

PRICE ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE.

Dr. SANDFORD, Proprietor, No. 345 Broadway, New York.

Retail Agent FREDERICK V. RUSHTON, No. 10 Astor House, corner of Barclay and No. 417 Broadway, corner of Canal.

TRIESEMAR PROTECTED BY ROYAL Letters Patent of England, and secured by the Seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna. TRIESEMAR No. 1 is a remedy for relaxation spermatorrhea, and exhaustion of the system. TRIESEMAR No. 2 effectually, in the short space of three days, completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copavia and cubebs have so long been thought an antidote for, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population. TRIESEMAR No. 3 is a

NEW-YORK CITY.

CONTEMPLATED ARREST OF CITY JUDGE RUSSELL.

The Late Difficulty at the Academy of Music—Affidavits taken before the Mayor—A Warrant Issued for the Arrest of the City Judge.

Criminal proceedings were instituted yesterday against ABRAHAM D. RUSSELL, City Judge, BERNARD ULLMAN, Lessee and Manager of the Academy of Music, and five men acting as officers of the Court of Sessions, for their alleged illegal action connected with the recent arrest at the Academy of Music, of Mr. GEORGE WILKES, Editor of *Porter's Spirit of the Times*, and Mr. JOHN DARCIE, the musical and dramatic critic of the paper. The following affidavits in the case, were sworn to yesterday before the Mayor:

City and County of New-York, ss.:

JOHN DARCIE, being sworn, says that he is the Musical and Dramatic Reporter of *Porter's Spirit of the Times*; and has been so since the establishment of that paper; that on the 26th of April last past, Mr. GEORGE WILKES, Editor of said paper, requested deponent to go with him to the Academy of Music, in Fourteenth-street of said City, in order that deponent might witness the performance advertised to take place in said establishment, on said evening, and write his opinion of it for said paper; that in accordance with this direction from his employer, deponent purchased a ticket issued by the Manager of said establishment, entitling the bearer thereof to admission therein, on the evening aforesaid, and went with said WILKES, who was also provided with a similar ticket, to said establishment; that while passing through the entresol, or outer lobby of said place of public amusement, with the view of presenting their tickets at the inner door, deponent and said WILKES were, without warning, violently seized, assaulted, and roughly handled by a crowd of riotous persons, headed and incited, as deponent is informed, by one ABRAM D. RUSSELL; that, after being thus violently seized, deponent and said WILKES were violently taken to the Eighteenth Ward Station-house, in said City, and there deprived of their liberty.

Deponent further saith, that when so seized and assaulted, he did not offer the slightest resistance to said riotous persons; but seeing that they were apparently aided by men in police uniforms, he expressed his willingness to accompany those who had so seized him; that he became alarmed at the treatment he was receiving, and entreated the persons who had possession of him not to hurt him, or pull him about, but at once to take him peaceably and quietly wherever they would have him go; that, notwithstanding this appeal, deponent was rudely dragged out of the lobby, and down the steps of said Academy, as if he had been a thief; and was followed down Fourteenth-street by a crowd of persons, whom, he believes, must have regarded him as some criminal who had been caught in the perpetration of a felonious offence; that deponent remonstrated with those who were thus forcing him along, and begged of them to let go of his collar, and allow him to proceed quietly along, as he had no intention of making the least resistance; but, on the contrary, was anxious to meet any charges that might be brought against him; that notwithstanding said remonstrances, he was held violently by the arms, and forced to said Station-house, where he became faint and sick from the vile treatment he had received.

Deponent further saith, that after arriving at said Station-house, he was taken from the first floor down stairs, into a cellar or basement, and confined in a cell; that he remonstrated against such treatment, and begged of the person before whom he was taken in said Station-house (and whom, he is informed and believes, is one Sergeant BENNETT), not to send him down stairs and consign him to a cell, that he was not a criminal, but a gentleman, and would soon be released; but that, in reply to his remonstrance, said BENNETT answered: "There was but one place there for criminals," and ordered deponent to be taken down; and deponent is further informed and believes, that while he was so confined, said RUSSELL sent instructions to said Station-house that deponent be not admitted to bail, but that he should be sent to the "Tombs," or some other distant place of confinement.

Deponent further says, that he is informed, and believes, that the riotous persons who conspired and combined together to commit these outrages upon him and said WILKES, and who did commit them as aforesaid, were Abram D. Russell, Bernard E. Ullman, Edward S. Malloy, William S. Allen, William Joyce, Ernest Keyser, and Patrick Murphy.

Deponent further says, that after having remained for a short time in the cell in the basement of said station-house, he was brought up stairs, and admitted to bail by the Recorder of said City and County, and he and said WILKES, who was also in custody, were directed to appear before said ABRAM D. RUSSELL on the morning of Wednesday, the 28th day of April last past; that he and said WILKES did so appear before said RUSSELL on said day, and that on deponent stating his willingness, by his counsel, to meet any charge that might be preferred against him, said RUSSELL declined having anything to do with deponent or said WILKES in the affair; that said RUSSELL stated that he had no charge against deponent or said WILKES; that he would have nothing to do with the illegal acts of the Recorder, and that the Recorder was liable to be indicted for his illegal acts in the premises.

And deponent further says, that he is informed and believes that the riotous persons, headed by ABRAM D. RUSSELL, by whom deponent and said WILKES were so assaulted and deprived of their liberty, had no authority or warrant, or color of warrant, for seizing upon said WILKES, and no legal cause for assaulting deponent; that the whole act and conduct of said WILKES and deponent were confined to the holding of paid-for tickets in their hands, which, without the utterance of a word, it was their peaceful intention (as previously communicated to, and approved of, by the Mayor, Superintendent of Police, Sheriff and Recorder of said City) to present for admission at the door of said Academy.

For these violent, abusive, riotous and illegal acts, perpetrated upon said WILKES and himself, deponent prays that said ABRAM D. RUSSELL, EDWARD MALLOY, &c., be arrested and held to answer to the law.

JOHN DARCIE.

Sworn to before me this 5th day of May, A. D. 1858.

DANIEL F. TIEMANN.

HENRY J. BRENT, of said City, being sworn, saith he was present at the Academy of Music on the 26th of April last, at the time of the arrest of GEORGE WILKES; that instantly upon the violent seizure and hustling of Mr. WILKES by a crowd of persons with uplifted clubs, he saw ABRAM D. RUSSELL a few yards removed from the scene, and heard the said RUSSELL say "Take him out," and that it struck him at the moment that the said RUSSELL was out of place, and enjoying, from his manner and appearance, a triumph, that was for him a thing concluded.

H. J. BRENT.

Sworn before me this 5th day of May, 1858.

DANIEL F. TIEMANN, Mayor.

City and County of New-York, ss.:

JOHN WILLIAMS, of said City, being duly sworn, doth depose and say: That he was present at the Academy of Music on the evening of April 26, 1858, at the time of the arrest of GEORGE WILKES; that several persons with uplifted clubs seized hold of said WILKES, and one ABRAM D. RUSSELL said, "Take him out," or "Jerk him out;" deponent could not exactly determine which; that this notice of said persons and the language of said RUSSELL was after Mr. JOHN DARCIE had been taken away, and that said RUSSELL appeared to be controlling and directing the actions of the said persons, by which said WILKES was so taken away.

JOHN WILLIAMS.

Sworn before me, this 5th day of May, 1858,

DANIEL F. TIEMANN, Mayor.

As soon as the Jury in the arson trial pending before the Court of General Sessions had gone out to consider their verdict, Judge RUSSELL, accompanied by his professional adviser, Ex-District-Attorney A. OAKEY HALL, proceeded to Essex Market Police Court—the Judge being either desirous of being arrested or of testing the legality of his contemplated arrest. It being then near 6 o'clock, the Justices of that Court, Messrs. BRENNAN and STEERS, had gone home, and the proceedings of the Court adjourned for the day. The Judge and Mr. HALL then took cars for the Everett House, and inquired if anybody was in waiting to make the arrest. Nobody being there for that purpose, the Judge, who occupies rooms at that hotel, proceeded quietly to his dinner. All the above affidavits were taken by Ex-Judge PHILLIPS, counsel for Mr. DARCIE, to the Magistrate, who at once granted warrants for the arrest of Judge RUSSELL and the other named parties, but up to a late hour last night the Judge was at liberty.

Eating Dead Rats and Dead Cats--Eccentricities and Consequent Persecution of a Rag-Picker.

A German rag-picker, known only by the name of SHARBURGHER, who, with his family, has been until recently living in what is known as the "Rag-picker's Retreat," No. 330 East Thirteenth-street, has disgusted his fellow-tradesmen and drawn upon himself considerable persecution by indulging in dead cats and rats for food. These he gathered from the streets, usually to the number of five or six daily, as he found them in the practice of his vocation. Upon his arrival home he skinned them; served up their flesh for food, in the shape of fricasees, stews and roasts, according to his fancy. The fur of the cats he laid aside for making pillows, chair cushions and mattresses. The skins were hung up around the room to dry, preparatory to being sold to dealers in such articles. His associate rag-pickers noticed his habit of collecting the carcasses of cats and rats, and thinking it strange, inquired of him what he did with them? He gave them to understand it was for the purpose of obtaining their skins and fur. They were not long, however, in discovering the fact that he ate the carcasses, and that his family also derived their principal subsistence from this loathsome species of offal. When this fact became generally known, the indignation of the rag-pickers living in the same house was excited to such a pitch that they determined to stone him out of the premises. On his return home a day or two since, the incensed crowd seized his cart, in which were five dead cats and two rats. They threw the dead carcasses into the street, and gave him to understand that unless he and his family left the house immediately, they would lay violent hands on him. Fearing that they might carry their threat into execution, he gathered up his store of rags, and a few articles of furniture, and left with his family. They compelled him to leave behind his stock of fur, and also the skins of the cats and rats which were hung upon strings, covering nearly the entire walls of his apartments. The exile made his way to No. 121 Willet-street, a house occupied exclusively by rag-pickers, and was refused admittance. It is not known where he finally succeeded in finding quarters, but it is rumored that he moved to the vicinity of Ninetieth-street, on the east side of the town. They followed him until he left the Eleventh Ward, when they gave up the chase. Health Warden GREEN, of the Eleventh Ward, in his report to the City Inspector, confirmed the story of SHARBUGHER'S collecting dead cats from the streets, and dressing and together with his family eating them. He says this strange individual is about 40 years of age, a robust, healthy looking man, and that his wife and two children compare favorably with people of their class.

The Rag-pickers' Retreat alluded to is a four story brick tenement-house, and is entered through an alley-way. There are eleven families in the house, embracing 63 persons, besides about an equal number of dogs, which they employ in dragging their carts.

West Washington Market Proceedings.

The Special Committee of the Board of Councilmen on Markets, met in the library of the City Hall on Friday. Councilman GENET in the Chair.

There was a great crowd in attendance, the subject for consideration being the disputed question about the right to the stands in Washington Market.

Mr. S. M. BOGART addressed the Committee reciting the oft-repeated history of the matter.

Ex-Alderman MOTT had been amongst them in the market every day, stating that the dealers were all guilty of treason to the State, and that they were squatting on State property. The State claim had raised great excitement among the dealers. He (witness) claimed his right to his stand by being a tenant of the City, having received permits from the Superintendent of Markets. He believes the claim of the State to be an usurpation of the rights of the City. Thinks the ground brings an income of nearly $50,000 annually. Threats had been made of immediate forcible ejection, and not a moment was to be lost.

The Chairman said that the threat to eject to-morrow was simply ridiculous.

The witness stated that the Mayor had promised to sustain the occupants.

The Chairman said that if legal steps were taken, occupants might certainly defend themselves.

Witness said that if one tenant were ejected all would be ejected.

Councilman BRADY observed that would not follow.

The Chairman said, forcible ejection was all nonsense. The question was whether it would be better to take the matter of defence off the tenants.

Witness remarked that landlords were obliged to defend their tenants.

The Chairman replied that the case would not run in that channel. The only question was who might most fitly defend the matter.

Mr. WOODRUFF, a dealer, stated he had by advice of Mr. TAYLOR, seen Mr. WHITING—who advised that his lease should not be signed, and that it would take time to investigate the title.

The Chairman assented to the truth of that position. He advised witness to continue paying the Clerk of the Market and to take no notice of the threat.

Mr. SPARKS deposed that he procured a lease of Mr. EDWARDS five years ago for Pier No. 21. The lessees of the State gave CUNARD notice not to pay any rent to witness.

Other dealers stated that they respectively paid $8 and $9 per week, and that Mr. BALM is the Clerk who receives the money.

The Chairman asked if the Superintendent had anything to do with that portion of the market. Witness replied in the affirmative. In reply to a request of the Chairman, witness promised on another day to furnish a complete list of the weekly payments from occupants of the stands. There is, or was a map in the City Inspector's office.

The Chairman said he wished to ascertain whether the City Inspector knew anything about the matter.

Mr. SPARKS said he held leases of piers on the North River, in the vicinity of Washington Market.

Another witness said that they claimed the right to the wooden buildings and the plank roads, certainly not to the land.

The Chairman declared the Committee had come to the conclusion to report to the Board, advising that the dealers be sustained. He would adjourn the meeting to next Monday at 3 o'clock, when he hoped the promised list would be forthcoming.

Police Intelligence.

HEAVY ROBBERY BY GIPSIES.—Mr. E. Moody, residing in Jacksonville, Miss., had $4,000 stolen from his dwelling about a month ago, by a company of gipsies, who had temporarily encamped in that vicinity. He sent a communication to Mayor Tiemann a few days since, informing him of the robbery, and stated that he had reasons to believe the robbers were in this City, and giving a description of them. The Mayor gave the matter in charge of Sergeant Crofts, who detailed Officer McArthur to search for the guilty parties. The officer ascertained that they had been in this City, and had sold the money in Wall-street, consisting of a $1,000 bill on the James Robb Bank, 24 $100 bills on the same bank, a $1,000 bill and a $500 bill on the Louisiana State Bank, and the balance in miscellaneous western funds. No further trace of them has been found. The accused parties consist of a man, his wife and two children, who have traveled usually under the name of Watt. He professes to be a tinman; they encamp in the woods, and his wife tells fortunes. They travel sometimes together, at other times separately. He is of medium size, pock-marked, and the top of one of his ears is cut off.

PROBABLE FATAL FIGHT BETWEEN TWO CAULKERS.—Charles Heath and Owen McCoy, two caulkers, while at work yesterday forenoon upon a scaffold erected at the dry dock, foot of Market-street, got into an altercation, and Heath knocked McCoy off the scaffold, causing the fracture of his thigh and injuring him internally so severely that he is not expected to recover. The injured man was taken up and conveyed to his residence, in Monroe-street. Coroner CONNERY was sent for directly, and took his *ante mortem* examination. McCoy stated that he reprimanded Heath for his carelessness in throwing a heavy beetle which he had been using upon the dock, and endangering the lives of persons passing. Heath was indignant at the reprimand. One said "D—n you I will throw you there too, if you say much," to which he replied, "I would like to see you do it." He had scarcely uttered these words when Heath struck him and knocked him off the scaffold. After taking the statement a warrant was issued for the arrest. McCoy surrendered himself and gave bail in the sum of $3,000 to appear for examination when called for. Heath was a policeman under Mayor Wood, and admits knocking McCoy from the scaffold, but denies intending to injure him. He says McCoy irritated him and he struck him on the impulse of the moment. McCoy is about 60 years of age, and has a family.

ARREST OF LOTTERY-POLICY DEALERS.—A posse of the Eleventh Ward Police, headed by Capt. Squires, made a descent, yesterday, upon six leading policy offices in the Eleventh Ward. The proprietor of each place was arrested, and taken before Justice BRENNAN, who committed them all to await examination. The names of the arrested parties are Conrad Rapp, Patrick McIntyre, Joseph Freige, Edward Korcle, and John Riley.

[Advertisement.]

LOTTERY CAUTION.—We would respectfully caution the public against the many frauds practiced upon the community under the guise of Lotteries. There are but four States in which lotteries are legalized, viz.: Kentucky, Delaware, Maryland and Georgia, therefore, all circulars or advertisements directing parties to send to New-York or to any place in which lotteries are unlawful, can be safely set down as bogus or swindling concerns; and too much praise cannot be awarded to his Honor, Mayor TIEMANN, for the strong and successful efforts he is making towards breaking them up. SAMUEL SWAN & CO.,
Lottery Managers,
Augusta, Ga.

[Advertisement.]

☞ QUERU'S COD LIVER OIL JELLY, approved by the New-York Academy of Medicine June 3, 1857, contains 85 per cent. pure Norway Oil.

The marked repugnance which many invalids feel for every kind of oil, and especially for Cod Liver Oil, prevents many persons from using it, even in cases where the physician prescribes it as the only remedy for the disease; or if the invalid, after many efforts, succeeds in taking it, the disgust and repugnance neutralize, to a certain extent, the good effect of the remedy. Often diarrhœa, or vomitings, injure the state of the patient, and the remedy is an injury instead of a benefit. These unpleasant effects are entirely obviated by the use of my Cod Liver Oil Jelly. The invalid, if he follows my direction, can take it without perceiving the least taste of the oil. I also particularly and respectfully call the attention of physicians to the *modus operandi* of this Jelly in the stomach. Instead of this feeling of nausea, more or less painful, which no patient escapes, this Jelly, taken almost without taste, is gradually dissolved in the stomach. The Oil, by its combination with the sugar, forms a beneficial emulsion, and being carried in this manner in an infinitesimal molecular division, every particle acts, and no loss of the remedy can happen.

E. QUERU, chemist, No. 135 Fourth-avenue, inventor; PENFOLD, CLAY & Co., No. 4 Fletcher-street.

[Advertisement.]

TEAS.—The Canton Tea Company have on hand every variety of Teas for Grocers and Tea-dealers and private families. Souchong, Oolong and Young Hyson from 25c. to 40c. Gunpowder and Imperial from 25c. to 60c. All other qualities equally low. Also 3-lb. boxes good Family Tea for $1. Call and examine at No. 125 Chatham-st., between Pearl and Roosevelt sts.

[Advertisement.]

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: As there appears to be much excitement in the midst of our community about "swill milk," (and justly, too,) and as it has been clearly shown to the minds of all disinterested persons that there is much imposition upon buyers, of foul and diseased milk. Now, in order that persons may know where the pure article may be obtained, I have respectfully submitted the name of NICHOLAS L. BENNET, No. 191 Henry-street, New-York, together with some of his customers, who have patronized him for a number of years, so that no person who desires it need be in want of that most desirable and agreeable luxury, "pure milk."

PUBLIC HOUSES AND DINING SALOONS.
PETTIT & CROOK, No. 136 Water-street.
SAMUEL CROOK & Co., No. 19 Fulton-street.
JOSEPH GOLDER, No. 60 Nassau-street.
ALBERT CROOK, No. 195 Washington-street.
P. WHITE, No. 14 Beekman street.
WILLIAM SLOCUM, South-street.
WILLIAM T. MOGER, No. 400 Grand-street.

[Advertisement.]

USED AND APPROVED ONE HUNDRED AND SEVEN YEARS.—BRANDRETH'S PILLS, so long and so favorably known in every part of the civilized world, are still prepared with the peculiar method and enlightened care which has secured them their present high reputation, by Dr. BENJAMIN BRANDRETH.

The blending of the various principles of natural affinity, are all done under the personal inspection of this conscientious man, who relies upon the intrinsic merits of this celebrated medicine to keep up and increase the present extensive demand. Thousands of clergymen, some of the most learned chemists and scientific men generally, are among his most devoted patrons. This purely vegetable medicine cures dyspepsia, sick or chronic headache, fever and ague, female complaints and costiveness. They are the true safety-valves of the system, because they take from the blood all foulness, and thereby restore each organ to healthy action; they are entirely safe for all ages; and for children, as a worm medicine, unrivaled.

Principal office No. 294 Canal-street, Brandreth Building. Sold also at No. 296 Bowery and No. 241 Hudson-street. Price 25 cents a box.

[Advertisement.]

MISS SUSAN DENIN AS HONORA PAULE.—The Bride! the Bride! the beautiful "Bride of an Evening!" is a drama in which Miss DENIN'S capabilities have wonderfully developed themselves. Her impersonation of the fair heroine is worth a walk of ten miles to witness, it is so true to nature, so touching, so deliciously piquant. She performs it this afternoon, as well as this evening.

[Advertisement.]

☞ "Great Entertainment" at PURDY'S National Theatre to-night. "The Dumb Man of Manchester," "New-York Fireman," and the "Watch Dogs," and Divertissement by the "Carlo Family." Mr. H. A. PERRY, Miss DENVIL, Mr. G. L. FOX, and all the Company appearing.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—By a special *skase* of the late Emperor of Russia, these medicines have been admitted into the public hospitals, throughout the Empire. The Pills are used in the Russian army, as a specific for cholera and diarrhœa, and the Ointment as the best dressing for wounds.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The moving business makes sad havoc with hats; but who would mind it, when he knows that he can purchase a perfect beauty of KNOX, No. 212 Broadway. For elegance of finish, beauty of design, and fashionable appearance, the hats sold by KNOX can't be excelled. Mark that!

[Advertisement.]

☞ HERRON'S New Patent Sewing Machines, only twenty-five dollars; unequaled in simplicity, unsurpassed in capacity and durability. Superior to the highest price machines, for one-quarter the cost. A child can manage it. Parties purchasing will receive full instructions, at No. 447 Broadway.

Brooklyn Items.

CLASSIFICATION OF THE ALDERMEN.—The members of the present Board of Aldermen from the Wards with odd enumerations hold office for one year; those from Wards with even enumerations hold office for two years. Hereafter each Alderman will be elected for two years.

In the Court of Sessions, yesterday, the following cases were disposed of: CATHARINE MCPOLLAND and MARY E. HOYLE, convicted of larceny, were sentenced each to two years' imprisonment in the State Prison. JOHN LEADERT, convicted of assault and battery, was sent to the Penitentiary for thirty days. JOHN DUGAN and JAMES BERGEN, burglary, third degree, were each sentenced to six months' imprisonment in the Penitentiary. The Court adjourned until Tuesday next.

The Superintendent of the Union Ferry Company reports that during the month of April, 1,888 loads of furniture crossed the ferries to Brooklyn, and 1,471 crossed to New-York. A great many of the loads from Brooklyn to New-York were families packed for shipping.

The financial officers elected by the Democrats at the recent election, have filed their bonds, and will present them for approval to the Common Council next Monday evening. The present incumbents will not give up without a struggle which will doubtless be a protracted one.

The "swill milk" dealers yesterday attacked Mr. YOUNG, a collector of names for the Brooklyn Directory, and threatened to kill him. They supposed he was obtaining a list of their customers. Mr. YOUNG applied to the Deputy-Superintendent of Police for protection while attending to his business.

The election for an Alderman in the Twelfth Ward takes place week after next. There are four candidates in the field, viz.: Messrs. HOGAN, BANNON, DELANY and CARR.

JOHN MINCH and JAMES GAIN, formerly members of the Municipal Police, were arrested in the Third Precinct, Thursday night, in the act of stealing a barrel of pork from the bark *Rolla*.

The assessed valuation of property in the Nineteenth Ward increased $3,000,000 during the year 1857.

The contract for cleaning, removing garbage, &c., of the Fourteenth Ward, has been awarded to TERENCE DONNELLY, who agrees to perform the work for $1,103.

JOHN M. GILLET has been elected Captain of Company D 72d Regiment, *vice* HERMAN KALLENBERG, resigned.

WILLIAM STEELE, Jr., has been appointed Lieutenant-Colonel of the 13th Regiment New-York State Militia.

At the public meeting held Thursday evening, in honor of the opening of the Mercantile Library, $3,000 was received into the Treasury.

Mrs. MARIA WEBB has been appointed Matron of the Kings County Lunatic Asylum.

New-Jersey Items.

FIRE DEPARTMENT ELECTION.—The annual election of the Jersey City Fire Department took place on Wednesday night. The following were the successful candidates:

For Chief Engineer—Samuel A. French; no opposition. *Assistants*—First Ward—Adrian B. Reynolds. Second Ward—James McLoughlin. Third Ward—John B. Haight. Fourth Ward—John G. Haybeck. *Fire Commissioner*—Thomas Royal.

FATAL ACCIDENT AT THE JERSEY CITY DEPOT.—Yesterday afternoon, as the Morris and Essex train was entering the depôt at Jersey City, a German lad 10 years of age, named MEX S. RULESKI, attempted to jump upon the platform, but fell between the cars, and had one side of his head dreadfully crushed. He was extricated as soon as possible, and died about five minutes after the accident.

JERSEY-CITY SUNDAY-SCHOOL UNION.—The fourth anniversary of the Jersey-City Sunday-School Union is to be celebrated on Monday next. The several divisions will meet at the following named places, where the usual anniversary services will be held at 2 P. M.: In the First Presbyterian Church, Metropolitan Hall, Hedding Methodist Episcopal Church, Second Presbyterian Church and the Second Dutch Reformed Church.

Sea and Ship News.

THE POWHATAN AT CAPE TOWN.—A letter from Lieut. HABERSHAM, published in the Philadelphia *Ledger* of yesterday, gives particulars of the voyage of the *Powhatan* from St. Helena to Cape Town. She arrived at the latter port on the 19th of February, after a passage of eighteen days. The delay was caused by the fact that the ship ran short of coal and was obliged to beat five hundred miles to windward against the Southern trades. Nevertheless, the work was energetically undertaken, and from a side-wheel steamer, with all her masts, yards and sails on deck, the *Powhatan* was transformed into a side-wheel sailing vessel, and all sail was made on the starboard tack. Twenty tons of coal was reserved to steam up to anchorage after land was sighted. According to Lieut. HABERSHAM'S account, the fitting out of the *Powhatan* was atrocious. First one part and then another of the rigging gave way. No doubt the workmen who fitted her out argued that as the *Powhatan* was a steamer her masts and sails were for show more than anything else. Lieut. HABERSHAM'S letter was brought home by the *Gemsbok*, a regular packet between Cape Town and Boston.

WILLMER & SMITH'S Liverpool *Times*, under date of April 22, states that the *Louise*, of Liverpool, fell in with the schooner *Forest Queen*, of New-York, abandoned; put chief mate and three men on board, who would bring her to the nearest port. [The only schooner *Forest Queen* known to us hails from Vinalhaven.] The ship *Forest Queen* sailed from Liverpool for Caldera March 31. There is no longer any fears that the vessel referred to is the *Harvest Queen* of this port.

Mauritius advices *vid* Liverpool report that the whaleship *Cortez* had been burned at Cape Crusade, officers and crew saved. The *Cortez* was 383 tons, commanded by Captain LAKEMAN, and was owned by GEORGE and MATHEW HOWLAND, of New-Bedford. She sailed for the Indian Ocean July 3, 1857, and was heard from off Port Dauphin, Dec. 16, at which time she had 190 barrels sperm and 160 barrels whale oil on board.

The bark *Hanson Gregory*, Captain SYLVESTER, from Swan Island, (Carribean Sea,) reports, April 26: When off Havana, was boarded by a boat from a Spanish war steamer, which was in pursuit of a slaver, reported to be off the Island three days previous. The *H. G.* brings home three seamen of the brig *Narrituske*, recently wrecked at Swan Island.

Advices have been received at the War Department from the sloop-of-war *Dale*, which was at St. Paul, Loando, Feb. 11. She had been to Benguela, where she had forced the Portuguese authorities to release two Americans, held in imprisonment there on frivolous charges. One of these seamen, JEREMIAH DONOVAN, of the New-Bedford ship *Osceola*, had been incarcerated ten months. The authorities at first refused to deliver up their prisoners, but a threat from the commander of the *Dale* to bombard the town had the desired effect.

The New-Bedford *Mercury* says:

"There is evidently an error as to the identity of the seaman named in the foregoing. Mr. JEREMIAH DONOVAN, a young man of excellent character, about 23 years of age, formerly employed in this office, sailed as a seaman on board the merchant ship *Crystal Palace*, of this port, about a year since, and has regularly corresponded with his friends in this city. In November last he was on board the *Crystal Palace* at Batavia, and in January at Sydney, New South Wales."

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Second Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—MAY 7.

$12,000	Missouri 8s, 6s..	83⅛	100	Erie R. R.	s7 24⅜
500	Cal. St. 7s, N. B.	82	13	do	24⅜
5,000	Cal. St. 7s, N. B.	82	100	do	s60 24
5,000	Iowa State 7s, '68	110	100	do	s60 24
1,000	Ohio State 6s, '60	101⅜	350	Chic & R. I. R. R.	78⅛
750	Ohio St. 6s, '70	105	50	do	b60 78⅛
1,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90	90	100	do	s30 78
1,000	Virginia 6s	92⅜	100	do	s3 78⅜
2,000	Brooklyn City 6s	96⅜	100	Hudson R. R. R.	30⅜
5,000	N. Y. Cen. Bs, '76	96½	400	do	30¼
2,000	do	96	100	do	s30 30
1,000	Har. R. R. 1st M.	81	100	do	b3 30⅛
10,000	Har. R. 3d M. B.	b60 53	200	do	s10 30
7,000	Ill. Cen. R. Bds.	89⅛	250	do	s3 30
13,000	do	90	200	Reading Railroad	47⅞
2,000	Gal. & Chic. 1st M.	98	700	do	48
3,000	LaC & Mil. L. G. b.	31⅜	200	do	b30 48
3,000	do	31⅜	300	do	s30 47⅞
1,000	Bell. & Ill. T. 1st m.	64⅜	300	do	s30 47⅞
50	Merchants' Bank	110	17	Mich. Cent. RR.	64
11	Mer. Bank Scrip	107	330	Mich. S. & N. In. R. R.	25⅜
25	National Bank	105⅜	150	do	b30 25⅜
18	Bank of Commerce	103⅜	50	do	s60 25⅜
50	Metropolitan Bank	107	50	Mil. S. & N. In. p. s.	b60 50⅜
20	Union Bank	110	100	Panama R. R.	b60 108
162	Del. & Hud. Can. Co.	105	48	do	108
84	Pacific M. S. Co.	82	500	Clev. & Tol. R. R.	44
100	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	88⅛	400	do	b30 44
300	do	b60 88⅛	150	Mil. & Miss. R. R.	30⅜
100	do	b4 88⅜	100	do	s30 30
100	do	s3 88⅜	50	do	b15 30⅜
10	Clev. Col. & Cin. R.	93			

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000	Virginia 6s	92¾	650	Chic. & R. I. R. R.	s60 78
47,000	Missouri 8s, 6s	83¾	50	do	78⅜
2,000	Ill. Cen. R. Bs	89½	100	do	b60 78½
6,000	Harl. 3d Mor. Bs	53	75	Mil. & Miss. R. R.	30⅜
20	Pacific Mail St. Co.	81¾	150	Harlem R. R.	11⅞
100	Cumber. Coal Co.	17⅜	50	Canton Co	21⅛
50	do	17⅜	10	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	88⅝
50	Har. R. R. Pref	20½	100	do	b60 88⅜
100	do	20½	160	Hud. Riv. R. R.	30⅜
150	Mich. S. & N. I. R. R.	25⅜	50	do	30⅜
125	Panama Railroad	107½	100	do	s30 30
130	Galena & Ch. R.	89¾	100	Reading R. R.	48⅛
45	Cleve. & Tol. R. R.	44	200	do	s15 48⅛
100	Erie Railroad	24⅜	500	do	b30 48⅛

REPORTED SALES BY AUCTION.

$10,000	Tenn. 6s	87	10	Ocean Bank	86⅜
1,000	D., M. & T. 7s	54	20	Am. Ex. Bank	104
5,000	Sa. City 10s	52½	20	National Bank	105¾
3,000	C. St. P. & Fd. L. R. 7s	42½	10	Am. Ex. Co.	99¾
1,000	Mil & Bel. R 8s	25	20	Ill. Cen. R. R.	92
5,000	N. Y. & H. R. R. 7s	69½	25	Hud. River R. R.	30
1,000	A. M. L., 1858	77	14	Am. Ex. Bank	104
1,000	Missouri 6s	81¾	20	Lenox F. I. Co.	102¼
4,000	Mil. & H. R. 8s	44¾	25	Hope F. I. Co	94
3,000	T. of B. (Co. W) 8s	52¾	20	St. Mark's F. I. Co.	112½

FRIDAY, May 7—P. M.

The supply of Money offered on the Street at the low rates quoted for some weeks past, continues in excess of the demand, and to-day som deposits were left with the Brokers as cheap as 3 ℔ cent. per annum. A good many loans, at call, on approved collateral, are made at 4 ℔ cent. The rates of discount on select paper range from 4½ to 6 ℔ cent. Some of the leading houses, accepting for Southern account, have taken up their own bills at or below 4 ℔ cent. per annum. One immediate consequence of this state of things is that nearly ten millions Treasury Bills will probably be applied for at Washington, on Monday, from this City alone, at rates of interest ranging from 4 to 5 ℔ cent. The bids already arranged for at the Sub-Treasury exceed $5,000,000, with most of the large moneyed institutions to come in on Saturday. This will be the last day for posting the bids for the seat of Government, to be in certain season for the award to be made at noon on Monday. The Treasury office here will be kept open until 4 o'clock, or later, if desired, to receive the preliminary deposit, which is only *one* ℔ cent on the amount bid for. Another effect of the cheap terms for and redundant supply of Money, to which we have before had occasion to allude, is that the bankers in the Foreign business are advancing Exchange to points as near as may be to the Specie standard. The business on London done to-day for the screw steamer *Kangaroo* was mostly at 109¼ ℔ cent., but some of the leading drawers ask 109¾ ℔ cent., and the disposition seems to be to establish this rate in season for the *Arabia* on Wednesday next. The letters by the *Europa* received to-day advise such low rates of discount on the other side, 2½@2¾ ℔ cent. per annum, with the greatest abundance of money seeking good bills, that 60 day signatures on London are now brought within ⅜@½ ℔ cent. of sight exchange. The trade, as well as banking letters by this mail are quite cheerful from England, and also advise some signs of improvement among the manufacturers in France. The Cotton letters from Liverpool state that the accounts carried out by the *Persia* to 14th April, created a pause in the market, though the subsequent advices from this side to 28th of April or 5th of May will change the look of our growing crop.

The Sub-Treasury received to-day $126,953; paid out, $231,733, and held at the close, $2,913,036.

On the Stock Exchange the actual business, particularly in Shares, was quite moderate, bu prices very steady through the whole day, closing much the same as on Thursday afternoon on the principal Railroads, Reading being a fraction higher. The dealings on the Bond list were of a more decided character, this division of the marke being helped by some orders from abroad for New-York Central Bonds, Illinois Construction and perhaps other descriptions. For the Convertible Bonds of New-York Central 104 ℔ cent. was bid, and for the Sinking Fund 7 ℔ cents. 96@96¼ ℔ cent. was paid. Illinois Constructions advanced to 89¾@90 ℔ cent. There was a further demand fo Missouri six ℔ cents., which sold in the afternoon at 83⅜ ℔ cent. All the City Bank shares are firm and in request. The Avenue Road stocks are also advancing. The Second-avenue Company have a small issue of 7 ℔ cent. 10-year mortgage Bonds, which are advertised at private sale by Messrs. O'BRIEN, No. 29 Wall-street. Panama Company and Pacific Mail are in request; the first at 107½@108, the other at 82 ℔ cent. At the close of business this afternoon the speculative shares were rather quiet. The *Bears* offer nearly all descriptions cautiously, while the market, on the other hand, receives very little inside support from the *Bulls*—prices being left pretty much to the influences of outside orders. In point of numbers, the first-named party are, probably, the strongest at the Board, but most of the commission brokers and a considerable number of the old speculators are looking for a higher market as the season advances toward midsummer. Central left off 88⅝, Reading 48¼, Erie 24⅛, Hudson 30¼, Rock Island 78⅜, and Michigan Southern 25⅜ ℔ cent.

The renewal by President BUCHANAN, of the commission of Mr. JOHN J. CISCO, the Sub-Treasurer in this City, and his confirmation by the Senate, affords much satisfaction to the financial public having business with the office, and is especially welcomed by the Press, toward which Mr. C is ever polite and accommodating.

The exact receipts by the Wabash Valley Road in April, are reported at $93,312, as against $51,468 in April last year. The Little Miami Road earned $91,804, as against $81,153 same month last year.

Domestic exchanges have not fluctuated much during the week. The rates on New-York have advanced at some points South, and declined at some points West, as will be seen by the annexed table, carefully revised and corrected for us by Messrs. THOMPSON BROTHERS, Bankers from their latest dispatches:

Boston, Mass	Par.	Richmond, Va	⅜ prem.
Baltimore, Md	Par.	Wilmington, N.C	1⅛ prem.
Philadelphia, Penn	Par.	Nashville, Tenn.	2¼ prem.
Cincinnati, Ohio	¼ prem.	Detroit, Mich	¼ prem.
Chicago, Ill	1 prem.	Milwaukee, Wis.	1 prem.
Charleston, S. C.	½ prem.	Mobile, Ala	¼ prem.
Savannah, Ga	½ prem.	New-Orleans, La.	¾ prem.
St. Louis, Mo	¾ prem.	Dubuque, Iowa.	1 prem.
Louisville, Ky	¾ prem.		

The earn